BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,448 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Rome	6013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th Aug.
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	6012	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2735	5 0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtiough	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3000	600	A. mons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Messagee, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
TEHERAN	2268	400	W. J. Nantes	21st Aug.
KUMBLA	3369	700	W. Harratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	K. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	G. Cattich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettei	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ORION	G. Cattich	3,500	550	29th August

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 1, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commdrs.	About 1885.
*CLAN MUNROE	2,207	R. H. Betteley	20th Aug.
" CAMERON	2,800	J. R. Hewley.	31st "

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE S. S. "Edwin" has arrived from London, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignee.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor, Captain DIXON, before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility for payment of goods removed to the unexamined warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer's surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.,
Agents, s. s. Edwin.
Bombay, 6th August, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on Monday, 10th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE
bottled by
STONE AND SON
in first-rate condition
Per doz. bots Rs. 5-12.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

	Per Bott. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 0	
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 0	3 12
Do. do. Yellow	6 0	3 4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2 12	1 8
Creme de Cacao	3 4	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 0	1 12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4 4	2 4
Kummel	3 0	
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	3 12	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. Rs.
Angostura Bitters		22
Orange Bitters	14	13-8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints	12
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	23	...
Orange Brandy	30	...
Ginger Wine	15	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	...
Vermouth, French	15	...
Vermouth, Italian	17	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Cumbala. Rent Rs. 100. It commands a charming panoramic view of Bombay. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.

Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

WANTED

ONE SURVEYOR at Rs. 70 including allowances all the year round.

Apply by letter, enclosing specimens of drawing and testimonials of previous service to "The Executive Engineer Khandesh, Malegaon". Must also be a good Estimator.

E. C. HART, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Khandesh.
Executive Engineer's Office, Khandesh, Malegaon, August 1885.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel),

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.

The business is entirely under European management. Charges lower than any establishment of its kind.

A large assortment of English shrouds, wreaths, etc., on hand.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Wudwan, during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Applications to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1885.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOMBAY
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
for 1885-86.

Rs. 2.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Draped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 108, Strand, London, England. The Trade supplied.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower " at " 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 "

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vetetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower " at " 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 4 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double ..... Rs. 0 11 each.
" single brilliant colors ..... " 0 11 "
American double Tuberoses ..... " 0 3 "

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis ... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine,		
18	0	Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune ... 10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
21	0	Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard .. 11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin ... 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
17	0	Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	... Barsac ... 9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
21	0	Superior	... SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
30	0	Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ...	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIALLY SELECTED" WALKING WITH HARD BARKS "THE LATEST NOVELTIES." STICKS.

Hazel, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn } From Rs. 1-8.

Silver Mounted, for presentation ... From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { 13 Rampart Row, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BACON, HAMS, CHEESES, BUTTER.

BACON.	Rs. a.	CHEESES.	Rs. a.
WILTS' BACON, in tins, containing 2 or 3 lbs. in each	per lb. 1 1	DOUBLE GLOSTER, in cut	per lb. 0 13
WILTS' BACON, in cut (Quantities of 10 lbs. and over, one anna per lb. less)	" 0 13	(In quantities of 10 lbs. and above, one anna per lb. less)	
HAMS.		CHEDDAR AND WILTS in tins, about 2½ lbs.	" 1 1
YORK AND WILTS' HAMS, in canvas, from 8 to 14 lbs.	" 0 13	GRUYERE, in 1 lb. tins	" 1 1
YORK HAMS preserved and cooked, in tins weighing from 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 2	DUTCH, about 4 lbs.	each 2 12
HAM, BONELESS, cooked, in tins, about 4 lbs	" 1 4	PARMESAN, grated	per bottle 1 0
		STILTON in jars	per jar 5 0
		BUTTER.	
		FINEST SCANDINAVIAN, in 1 lb. tins	per tin 1 4

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERA

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMI
FORT, BOMBAY.

WE have just received a magnificent Assotment of GENT'S UMBRELLAS, LADIES' Best Brown Silk UMBREL 5-15, 6-15, 7-15.

GENT'S Ditto Ditto 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. 8-8,

We also re-cover UMBRELLAS with the best materials at moderate prices.

TO APPROVED CUSTOMERS MONTHLY PAYMENTS CONSIDERED CA

INDIAN TEAS.

Messrs. STIRLING AND CULBARD, KANGRA VALLEY.

THE increased demand all over India for these Teas is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The price being ridiculously low for the quality, gives the opportunity for every poor man to enjoy his cup of Tea.

The aroma and strength of the Teas is not to be compared.		Rs.	a.
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE (green packet)	per lb.	0	13
PEKOE SOUCHONG (white packet)	"	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE (red packet)	"	1	8
ESSAI'S OWN MIXTURE of pure Indian and China Teas	"	1	4

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Cumballa Hill and Market.
TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY. Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Bensons Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—TAVOY, 25th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on inner plate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS CRICKETING SUITS.

Coats, Club Colors...Rs. 26.

"Extra Soap Shrunk."

Fine White Saxony Coat and Trousers. Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels. } Rs. 30 to 36.

Shirts with Pocket, and Collar attached, Rs. 9. Ribbons, and Waist Squares."

CASH (OR V.P.P.) DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL APPARATUSES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS AND ÆRATED WATERS.

THE Company's long experience in business enables them to offer Pharmacentical Preparations of a class unsurpassed for excellence and reliability, and at moderate price.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE ACCURATELY PREPARED, THEIR DISPENSING DEPARTMENT AND LABORATORY BEING UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS carefully and promptly executed. PRIVATE and CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS and WHOLESALE BUYERS can secure a liberal discount by purchasing their supply from this Company.

Revised Illustrated Wholesale and General Lists will be sent free on application.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER &
CELEBRA
INVALID'S
RECOMMENDED

SEE THE

July 4, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RADHABAI WIDOW OF THE LATE ATMARAM SAGOON.

Book-seller, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.
NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.
The Journals of General Gordon at Khartoum ; by A. Egmont Hake	10 8
Gordon and the Mahadi : an illustrated narrative of the Soudan War	0 8
Zola's Germinal : a Realistic Novel	2 8
The Tinted Venus, a practical romance ; by F. Anstey	0 8
The Dark House : a Knot unravelled ; by G M. Fenn	0 8
The Song Celestial : or Bhagavad Gita ; by E. Arnold	2 8
Du Boisgobey's in the Serpents' Coils (Sensational Novel)	0 8
Gangrey, The Threatening Eye	3 0
Caroline Bauer and the Coburgs	1 12
Prince Serge Panine ; by G. Ohnet	3 0
Every Inch a Woman ; by the Author of "Recommended to Mercy"	0 8
Sir Jabez Hogg's Pleasures ; by Nellie Forbesous Harrison	1 12
The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey ; by Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen, 2 vols.	7 8
Behind the Foot-lights ; by W. C. Day	0 8
Bootles Baby : a Story of the Scarlet Lancers ; by J. S. Winter	0 8
Struck Down ; by H. Smart	0 8
Tinted Vapours : a Nemisis ; by J. Macfaren Cobban	0 8
My Lady Green Sleeves : by the author of "Comin' thro the Rye"	1 0
The Royal Highlanders or the Watch in Egypt ; by G. Grenn	1 0
A Teen Marriage : by Emily Spender	1 0
The Story of Denise : by Alex. Dumas	1 0
On Dangerous Ground ; by E. S. Drewry	1 0
Jack's Courtship ; by W. C. Russell	3 0
Easy No. 2 : by W. Collins	1 12
By shore and Sedge ; by Bret Harte	0 8
White-Melville's Novels. Cloth @ Rs. 1 and paper cover each.	0 8
Holmby House. The Interpreter.	
Good for Nothing. The Gladiators.	
Digby Grand. The Queen's Maries.	
General Bounce. Kate Coventry.	
Aids to Chemistry P. I. 1885	0 8
" Forensic Medicine, 1885	1 0
" Gynæcology 1885	0 8
Kit ; by James Payn	1 0
Beatrix Randolph ; by Julian Hawthorne	1 0
Margaret and Elizabeth ; by Katharine Saunders	1 0
Rogues and Vagabonds ; by G. R. Sims	1 0
Heart and Science ; by W. Collins	1 0
Doris ; by the author of "Molly Bawn"	1 4
Mehalah : A Story of the Salt Marshes ; by the Author of "John Herring"	1 0
The Evangelist ; by Alphonse Daudet	1 0
Vol Strange ; by David C. Murray	1 0
Martyrs ; by Proxy ; by James Greenwood	0 4
A Queer Showman ; by Do.	0 4
Captain MacDonald ; by John Lang, cheap edition	0 4
Gaspar the Gaucho ; by Mayne Reid	1 0
Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleburry Finn	3 12
Zola's Nana with illustrations	3 0
" Piping Hot	3 0
Marvin's Reconnoitring Central Asia	4 0
Malleson's Russo-Afghan Question and the Invasion of India	0 8
Graphic Summer number with plate	0 10
Caird's India, the Land and the People, 3rd Edition.	5 1
Keen's : a sketch of the History of Hindustan from the first Muslim Conquest to the Fall of the Mogul Empire 1885	9 0
Max Muller's Biographical Essays (Rammohun Roy, Keshub Chunder Sen, Dayananda Sarasvati, Bunyon Nanjia, and Kenjeu Kasawara, &c., &c)	3 12
Geikie's Text-Book of Geology, new Edition, 1885	11 0
George's Progress and Poverty	1 4
Do. do. do. cheaper Edition	0 8
Do. Social Problems	2 8
Do. do. do. cheaper Edition	0 8
Power's Elements of Human Physiology (Cassell's Series, 1885)	3 12
Low and Pulling's Dictionary of English History	10
Cassell's Illustrated Universal History, 3 vols.	
E. Collier	13 8
Ancient and Greek History, Rome, The Middle Ages	
India as Governed ; by A. Mackenzie	1 0
Do. do. ; by G W. M. Reynolds, 2 Parts	0 8
John Bull's Womankind	1 0
Frescoes ; by Ouida	1 0
Caird's Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion	5 4
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine, 1885	3 12
Smith's, the English Institution	1 12
Barr's Manual of Diseases of the Ear	5 4
Life of Cardinal Wolseley ; by G. Cavendish	0 8
Cassell's Red Library, cloth	each 1 0
Dicken's Old Curiosity Shop.	Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii.
American Humour.	Lytton's Rienzi.
Dicken's Sketches by "Boz"	Scott's Heart of Midlothian.
Macaulay's Lays and Essays.	Lever's Harry Lorrequer

Apply to
RAMCHANDER GOVIND,
Bombay, 7th August, 1885. Manager.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TERRA COTTA and CHINA PAINTING.—Boxes of Colors, Brushes, Oil, and all requisites for the Art, from Rs. 18 to 30 each. Detailed list of contents free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POONA, PIANOS TUNED at POONA, and other outstations, by experienced English TUNERS. PIANOS ON HIRE. Terms on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards ; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 30 ; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15 ; 18 inches, Rs. 20 ; 20 inches, Rs. 25 ; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLORAL STUDIES by the Baroness von Reichelt, 18 designs from nature suitable for Copies, Rs. 8, &c., Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

... of ROSES.—Marechal Neil, Glorié ... ose and Damask Rose, by BARONESS ... ur sheets 10 by 15 inches each, suit... Rs. 20 the set.—SOUNDY &

... with spring backs, ...gements and boxes ... MUSIC ROLLS,

... Pot ...SORS in ...PEARS.

... Mice, Beetles, ...los, Chipmunks, ...ombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE
PARSEE VICTORIA ANTI THEATRICAL CO.,
MDLLE. ADELA FRANZINI,
"Champion Lady Bicyclist of the world, will give her FOURTH REPRESENTATION
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST,
and each
SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY
FOLLOWING.
To be followed by the
SPECTACULAR OORDOO OPERA OF
FARABAI FITNA.
The whole to be concluded with an AMUSING FARCE.
Tickets to be had and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALTAMONT, CUMBALA HILL.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, the Bungadow, now in the occupation of Mr. A. K. Oliver, from about 8th September up to the 8th February, 1886. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of HAJI JUSAB HAJI ESSA, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH WEDNESDAY in the month of August, Instant, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of eight and a half per cent.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1885.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of August, 1885.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of provisions and oilmanstores, bottled beer, wines, spirits, mineral water, lime juice, wearing apparel, tobacco, cigarettes, bags rice, wet dates, case handkerchiefs, drums linseed oil and paint, bars and bundles, railroad iron, plate, hoop and angle iron, chinaware, hardware, glassware, casks cardwire, cases window glass, casks alum, laddy stones, castings, deck chairs, rosewater, samples of cloth, waste and torn papers, and various other articles.
The sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
G. H. GIANY,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 4th August, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are ahead of all other machines in the trade for positive improvements, are finished and fitted throughout with the precision of a chronometer, and guaranteed to be made of best steel in all working parts. Price-lists post free. 5, Church gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Horsby-row, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS' HOUSEWIVES in WATERPROOF MATERIAL. Rs. 10.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, Pony or Galloway up to weight and will go in harness.—Address "B. T.," care of *Rombay Gazette*.

A GOOD SIZE ROOM in Meadows-street, suitable for an office. Apply to Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent, 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

ELECTRIC BELLS (portable) with 38 feet of wire, Battery, Push, complete ; very useful for offices and Bunglaows. Price, Rs. 12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a copy of the ESSAY, by DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., entitled "The British Raj compared with the Native." State price to "M." care of this paper.

TO BE LET or SOLD, an airy bungalow with large outhouse, garden, &c. Suitable for residence, or an industrial purpose. Near rail and tram. Apply to "Z," care of this office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Rose water Ice. Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb. Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, Ans. 12 per lb.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for Amateur shooters and bird-killers. Blow-tubes with darts and bullets in the shape of elegant walking sticks. Only Rs. 10 each.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Kortings Universal Jujecters for 25 or 50 H.P. boilers. Apply C. FLEMING 12, Meadow-street.

PAIR of BAY ARABS for sale, double and single harness, young, sound, 14-2. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAK, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 18.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry, and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PHARSE, Apollo-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, facing the Sea, to let for three or four months, Breach Candy. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN or to LUDDA EBRAIM.

WANTED a SURGEON for the "Rochampton" for a voyage to Adelaide. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE. EARTHEN WARE PIPE, with fittings 12," 9" and 6." Special quotations for large buyers. Apply to M. M. Mody & Co., Limited Apollo-street, Fort.

PRICE CURREN T.—Published once a week, ...contains shipping arriv ls, departures, exports, ... and other commercial news. Subscription, ...

...ETS, complete with all ... Rs. 18 and Re. 1 each ; for ...

T ESOOFBHOY ...OMPANY,
...ORBES-STREET, FORT.
...ACHINERY for Cotton, ... and Oil Mills imported from ... varied stock of ENGINES, ...RILLING MACHINES, CART... ...NES, COTTON-GINS and ...T ON HAND.
...NES and BOILERS ...w in STOCK
...-pressure Engines with expansion ...P.
...el, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. ...spectively.
...Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs.
... engines are very little used, being in ...ondition and nearly new.
...gine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder ...5', complete with spur and pinion.
...tal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either ...ing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 36" and ...
... second-hand Engines and Boilers of various ...ty and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
...ATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-...ELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 2,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer, restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
At the Special General Meeting of the Corporation to be held on MONDAY, the 10th instant, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., will propose that Government be requested to furnish the Corporation with a copy of the Bill of the Amended Municipal Acts as soon as the same is in print, so as to enable the Corporation to express its views thereon.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secy., Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th Aug., 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual Auction sale at their room as follows—
A consignment of best larger beer in pints and quarts.
To close account will sell off to the highest bidder an invoice of Italian and German Wine containing champagne, Grigulino, Nebido, Monforte, Fortuna Acquanit, Bracendenin and Kummel.
30 cases condensed milk.
1 ... diamond Bread.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 8th June, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, &c.
Under instructions from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of wrought iron scrap of sorts and sizes in small lots to suit convenience of purchasers.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

HEART-WARBLINGS.
A BOOK OF POEMS.
By Mrs. F. deL. TUCKER.
In pale blue and gold, with beveled boards.
A Pretty Gift Book.
JUST READY. Price, Rs 3-8. Postage and Packing 4 as.
Very tastefully and attractively got up, more than ... prett...—A. O. E.
A very pretty little volume of songs.—*Bombay Gazette.*
She can be graphic too.—*Times of India.*
Can be had from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay, or from Mrs. Tucker, Temperance Hotel, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forgein under the management of a thoroughly practical English ...

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office
Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
54		12 "	
5		9 "	
34		3 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg,			
Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	G	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.		per doz. lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HUSSENBHOY TOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

ICE MACHINES.
WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

VETERINARY, INFIRMARY AND SHOEING
ESTABLISHMENT.
Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.
THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents ... an establishment at the above address where
VETERINARY BUSINESS
will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.
... AND LAME HORSES
... will receive skilful treatment.
... as to their soundness.
... sold on Commission.
... Livery on Commission sale.
... iddle and harness.
... is under the personal supervision
... carefully done. Charges strictly
J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PA...
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted ... through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
... Row W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL,—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 3½ per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.

CLARET St. Estephe	Per dozen Qts. Rs.	13
Pauillac	"	16
BRANDY Fine old Pale 3 stars	"	36
Old Pale Pog Brandy	"	24
BEER Aachen dark export per 4 doz. Quarts	"	20
Lager Beer	"	20
Pilsener "	"	20
per 8 dozen Pints	"	24
GIN From Aca Nolet Schiedam		
Aromatic Schnapps per dozen flasks	"	17
Schiesham Genever	"	16
Do. case of 15 flasks	"	25
Copenhagen Genever per dozen flasks	"	14
BITTERS Angostura per case of 2 dozen pints	"	21

NETT CASH.
Upcountry orders must be accompanied by cash or references.—Apply to
C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 54 0	Rs. 76 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" ..
Dry Elite	" 36 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AIXES CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 35 0	" 37 0
Goldlack, extra	" 40 0	" 42 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch	" 20 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" ..
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 15 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 38 0
Brauneberger	" 15 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" 21 0
Berncastelar-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
KNUH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 1 0	..
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 1 2 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	" 1 0	..
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIENN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	..
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
BRANDY		
Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spanu	" 24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	..
Chambertin	" 26 0	..
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	" 19 0	..
Thistle Blend	" 24 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Export Beer	" 6 4	" 5 0
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
SUNDRIKS.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs.	25 0
Vin Marasque " 21 Bottles	"	40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Italian Vermouth	" 17 0	" ..
Do. do Superior	" 19 0	" ..
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		"
PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Buttee	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—30 lb. tin	0 11
From L. GHADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.		
	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ..
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	" 1 6	" ..
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	" 1 4	" 0 12
Celiery	" 0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" 0 12
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery	" ..	" 0 12
French Beas	" ..	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Young Green Peas	" ..	" 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ..	" 1 0
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, "a very nice MAIL PHAETON, by Silk and Sons ; and an EMPRESS PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.
MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

Per doz. qts. Rs.		Per doz. pts Rs. a.
16	Laubenheimer, light	9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow	9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured	10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate	.. ..
21	Leibfrauminch, very soft and delicate	11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg.	13 0
27	Rudesheimer Rich after Dinner Wines.	14 8
30	Marcobrunier	16 0
34	Queen Victoria Berg.	.. ..

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, a Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchocoe nlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.
For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.
☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital For

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Aug. 10th,	5h.	53m. p.m.
First Quarter	„ 17th,	6h.	38m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 25th,	10h.	16m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 8	Ladies' Gymkhana, General Meeting, 6-30 p.m. Mohamedans vs. Poona, at Poona.	5 41	6 30	9	43m	2	38m
				9	29a	3	33a
Sun. 9	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 41	6 30	10	32m	2	35m
				10	16a	4	24a
Mon. 10	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Gwalior."	5 41	6 29	11	1m	4	37m
				11	18a	5	11a
Tu. 11	Departure of English mail per s.s. Rome, 5 p.m.	5 42	6 28	11	54m	5	11m
					—	5	54a
Wed. 12	Town Council, 3 p.m. Harvey & Sabapathy, Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. M. M. Mody and Co., Ld., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 42	6 28	0	5m	5	59m
				0	34a	6	36a
Thr. 13	.....	5 42	6 27	0	50m	6	42m
				1	14a	7	17a
Fri. 14	Western India Flour Mills, Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 42	6 26	1	35m	7	21m
				1	53a	7	59a

* Left Aden at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 208, 198 and 197.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Geoffrey Lewis. Hymns 36 and 235. Magnificat.—Bunnett. Anthem.—"O taste and see."—Goss. The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, August 13.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—At 6-45 a.m.—Matins. At 4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 179, 211 and 182.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 176, 224 and 240.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service. Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 249, 193 and 202.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 178, 207, and 202.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 272 & 270.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 30, 266 and 518.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Meehan or Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Gymkhana, General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bancoora (s), and Arcot (s) from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yester day :—Burmah (s), for Kurrachee ; and Madura (s), Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate re turn of traffic for the week ending the 1st inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 25,448.

BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.—Khoodabux Alloo, a butcher, was yesterday convicted upon his own admission by Mr. P. Ryan of bringing meat from Coorla for sale into the city which had not been slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter-houses at Bandora, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner. He was fined Rs. 5.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoore, on the body of Govind Dhurmajee, aged about 45 years. Deceased was a dealer in parched grain, and had his shop at Dongree-street, where he also resided. He was addicted to drink, and to the use of ganja and other intoxicating drugs. He was found lying unconscious in his room, apparently suffering from the effects of liquor, and died on the road while being conveyed by his friends to the J. J. Hospital. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Moosa Dada, a Mussulman, and a bad character, was charged yesterday by Superintendent MacDermott, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Police Court, with attempting to commit robbery on the 5th inst. The prisoner, it appears, stopped a merchant named Hassam Joosub in a street near Pydhowni, about 7 o'clock in the evening, by seizing him by the collar of his coat. He put his hand into the complainant's pocket and demanded money for a drink, accompanying his demand with threats of violence. The complainant, being apprehensive of ill-treatment, gave his assailant seven rupees. The accused then joined four other Mussulmans, and the five, after visiting a liquor-shop, where they plentifully supplied themselves, adjourned to an eating house. When they were about to leave, a servant named Geolah Mohomed Manuck asked the accused for payment. He not only refused to pay anything for their entertainment, but demanded money from the servant ; and on its being refused the five men set on him, and beat him till he became insensible, throwing him bodily into a back yard before they ran away. A policeman came up and removed the injured man to hospital, where it was found that he had been very severely hurt. The accused Moosa and one of his companions were subsequently arrested in a theatre in Duncan-road ; the other three ruffians have absconded to Tannah. His worship, having recorded some evidence, remanded the accused to jail, pending further inquiries and the arrest of his companions.

DEATH OF MR. F. W. MONTAGUE, C. S.—Early on Thursday morning Mr. F. W. Montague, of the Bengal Civil Service, expired at the Sassoon Hospital. Mr. Montague had come to Poona on three months' leave, in consequence of an injury to his knee which he sustained at Meerut in a game of lawn-tennis. This appears to have caused him much pain and inconvenience, and he had to make use of crutches during his stay in the Napier Hotel, at which place he put up on his arrival in Poona, a little more than three weeks ago. The trouble he experienced with his injured limb obliged him to call in the services of Dr. Cook, who attended him assiduously till the 3rd instant, when strong symptoms of typhoid fever exhibiting themselves in the patient, it was considered advisable to remove him to the Sassoon Hospital. When the condition of the patient had become somewhat desperate his brother, who is a lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment at Delhi, where the deceased was an Assistant Collector, was written as well as telegraphed to, and the sad news of his death was also conveyed to that officer by telegram. The deceased seems to have known very few people in Poona ; but on his death becoming known, Mr. Watts, the District Judge, with several other gentlemen, took steps to make the funeral of the deceased become his rank and position ; and a notice of the event having been circulated, a good many ladies and gentlemen were present at the funeral, which took place in the new cemetery. The deceased was the son of Colonel Montague, for some time Commissary-General of Bengal, and was only twenty-one years old. He had come out in the Civil Service only in November last.—*Poona Observer*.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and myrrh, is delightful to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Re. 1, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Wholesale by the Proprietors, Rimmel Drug Company, 96, Farringdon Street, London.

INCREASING THE SENTENCE OF AN ENGINE-DRIVER.

In the High Court on Wednesday the case of the Empress *vs.* Thomas Catley came before Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn. The accused, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, had been charged before Mr. J. W. Tawney, Deputy Commissioner, Narsingpore, with endangering life by disregarding the rule of the company which lays down that a driver shall stop his train at the distant signal when it is at "danger." On conviction, the accused was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, which he had already suffered. On looking at the return of criminal cases from the district, the High Court ordered the papers in this case to be sent for, for further inquiry. Mr. Branson and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant appeared for the accused.

The Deputy Commissioner, in delivering judgment on the 18th April last, stated the circumstances under which the charge had arisen. On the 8th March last, No. 28 up goods train was shunting in the Kardi station yard, when it was run into by No. 61 goods train. There was considerable damage done to the rolling stock, and the guard, Ganlin, of the No. 61 train was thrown under a waggon and killed. The question was, who was to blame ? The accused said that the light of the distant signal was out, and that as he passed the distant signal, he saw that the arm was down. He said further that he saw hand lights at the points or the station, and that he was misled by their showing a green light into supposing that he might move on. Rule 66 seemed to show that the danger signal "is shown in day-time by the arm," &c., and "by the exhibition of a red light by night." The fact of the arm being down, if a fact, would therefore have no signification at night. Again, rule 79 was to the effect that "the absence of a signal where a signal is usually shown, or a signal is imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a danger signal and treated accordingly." Whether the light was out or not, the driver would therefore be bound to stop at the distant signal. Rule 76 said, "When a distant signal is at danger, the driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a dead stop outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it." It was not urged that the driver, Thomas Catley, had any right to look to the hand light at the points or at the station, and his doing so was clearly wrong, as what he had to be guided by was the distant signal. Upon his own showing, therefore, he was guilty of disregarding the rule about the distant signal. As to whether the distant signal was at "danger" or not, was a matter to be ascertained from the evidence. William Yates, who was the guard of the No. 28 up train, was at the station when the collision occurred, and he went at once to the scene. The accused said to him at first that the lights of the distant signal were out, but he afterwards said that they were dim. From this it would seem that the accused had no clear notion as to the condition of the lights. The other guard of the No. 28 uptrain said that the danger signal was alight when he returned from putting by the signal after the accident. Bhikajee, the gatekeeper, who ought to know about the matter, was positive that the distant signal was lighted and at "danger"; and to the same effect testified the pointsman and muccadum, who were also quite clear that the danger signal was up before the accident. The magistrate said he would pass over the evidence of the assistant station master, as he was to some extent an interested witness, besides having been somewhat confused by the accident. The witness R. M. Pope said that immediately after the accident he noticed that the green light was towards Bohani, or, in other words, that the danger signal was not up. He further said that, on returning with guard Anthony he noticed that the danger signal was up, and the light burning brightly. This was true also, if this witness was to be believed, the signal was changed after the accident. This witness did not give his evidence in a satisfactory manner. He kept his eyes down, and would not look at his worship straight in the face. His demeanour, in short, was not that of a person speaking the truth. One disinterested witness said that, on the Kardi side, he saw a small and dim light, but he could not tell the colour. The Deputy Commissioner had ascertained by experiments that, from where the lever was to work the distant signal, the green light towards the station was very indistinct, whereas the red light on the other side was very clear. A child, therefore, if not a grown up constable must have seen the green light, or in other words, the danger signal was up. Both he and the constable said that the lever was up, that is, that the signal was at "danger." The two firemen on Catley's engine said that the light was out, but his worship did not attach much weight to their testimony. They would probably think it a point of honour to speak on the side of the accused. The balance of evidence was, therefore, much in favour of the danger signal (distant) being up. As regards the insinuation of the guard Pope that the signals were changed subsequently to the accident, the Deputy Commissioner ascertained from two of the witnesses, William Ambrige and Charles Raynsdon, that some of the waggons had fallen on the wire by which the distant signals were worked from the lever. Supposing that the wire was not cut, the signal might of itself have gone to danger ; yet there was nothing to show that the wire was cut by the waggons falling on it, though it seemed to have been cut at some time or other. It seemed, therefore, very probable that the signals were altered afterwards ; and if guard Pope's evidence was correct, the lights were newly trimmed, which would necessitate some one going to the distant signal to trim them ; and surely some one would have seen this. The Deputy Commissioner therefore held that the signal was at "danger," and that the lights were properly burning. The accused was therefore guilty of disregarding the danger signal and causing the accident. It seemed to the Deputy Commissioner that this was a very serious offence of its sort, though it involved no moral guilt. He understood that Catley was a steady and cautious man, who had served the company well for many years, and whom his worship hoped the company would see their way to employ again. The interests of the public would not, however (his worship thought), be protected by a mere fine ; and the accused was accordingly sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Branson, in addressing their lordships on behalf of the accused, said that he understood that the papers had been sent over to their lordships to see if the sentence should not be enhanced ; but he thought he would be able to satisfy their lordships that of all the persons who appeared in the magistrate's court, his client was the only one who was blameless, while the culprits were allowed to get off scot-free. In fact, the accused had been made a scapegoat of. The magistrate seemed to have completely misunderstood the defence and the rules of the railway company which bore upon the case. He had imagined a defence which had not been set up. This was a case which required, not that the sentence should be enhanced, but that the accused should be discharged. He was a sober, hard working man—facts which had been testified to by the magistrate himself. He had been in the service of the G. I. P. Railway for many years, and was a man of such an irreproachable character that the company had re-employed him—a thing which was very rarely done, if at all. He had a wife and seven children dependent upon him, and yet he had not received a pie of salary during the time that he was under suspension and in imprisonment. On re-employment, he was placed in a subordinate position on less pay. He was placed in the workshops to look after the engines ; and when the workshops were closed he got no pay, and besides he was not able to work overtime, as when he was a driver. His imprisonment had led to the death of his eldest daughter ; and Mr. Branson felt sure this circumstance alone would weigh with their lordships.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—We are not supposed to notice anything that is not before us on the record.

Mr. Branson said he thought their lordships were bound to notice a circumstance of that nature ; and if they thought what he had just stated was not enough in that form, he was prepared to get an affidavit made at once. If the guard who was killed had been in his proper place, he would not have met with his death. He was supposed to have been in the rear brake-van, but instead of that he went into the front one. All the witnesses in the case were either interested persons or had been won over to the other side with a view to save others and to cause the ruin of the accused. The only exception was the head-constable, who was not to be bought over, and who candidly stated that when he looked at the signal, the arm was down, which meant "safety." The station master was the person who had been tutoring the witnesses to save himself, and if he had looked after his duties as he should have done, the accident would never have occurred. If their lordships looked through the evidence, they would see how conflicting it was ; and a perusal of it would leave no doubt that the accused was not at all to blame in the matter. The learned counsel then commented upon the evidence in detail, expressing a hope that their lordships would take into consideration the circumstances he had referred to, and hold on a mature consideration of the evidence that the accused was not to blame in the matter.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, in delivering judgment in the case, said,—After having carefully considered the able argument of Mr. Branson for the accused, we are of opinion that the conviction recorded by the lower court is right. Rule 76, which it is found the accused disobeyed, says in the first instance—" When a distant signal is at 'danger,' the driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a dead stop outside of it." This is the first thing which is necessary for the driver to do. Having done that, he "must then ascertain if the line is clear." That is the next step. If the line is found to be clear, his third step is to "at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal, so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station." The rule thus requires three stoppages before the distant signal is left behind. The magistrate has found that the distant signal was at "danger," and we see no reason to dissent from that finding. And the accused disobeyed the rule above quoted by passing into the station without stopping at all. His disobedience has resulted in a collision which caused the death of the guard. Under these circumstances, the punishment of one month's simple imprisonment which has been passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpore, seems to be very inadequate for the offence found proved. The Deputy Commissioner says, "This is a very serious offence of its sort." In that opinion we concur, and we accordingly enhance the sentence in this case to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The one month's simple imprisonment already suffered by the accused is to be considered as included in the term of six months. The safety of the public who have to travel by railways, as well as of persons employed by the railways, requires that severe punishments should be given for such offences.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can a tradesman refuse to sell you for cash payment an article, supposing that article is in his shop window, with a ticket attached to it notifying its price. For instance, if I see a gold ring in a shop window, priced Rs. 50, can I not demand the ring for that sum ?

Aug. 7. INTENDING PURCHASER.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memoraadum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
* Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,225,767
Remitted from 1st April to 1st August, 1885 ...	1,999,100
Balance to be remitted from 2nd August to 31st March, 1886	10,227,367
* Amount to be remitted in 1885-86 as per Budget estimate	13,773,700
Less year's bills outstanding on 31st March, 1885.	36,100
Total	13,810,100
Less : equivalent of 200 lakhs of rupees at 1s. 7d. per rupee, by which the Secretary of State has decided to reduce his drawings during the current year	1,583,333
	12,226,767

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th instant are published in this week's *Government Gazette*.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 inch and 2 cents, total 13 inches and 60 cents. Sowing operations progressing. Cholera in the city, 6 cases, 4 fatal. Wheat 37 pounds and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week 1 inch 28 cents, total 8 inches 91 cents. Young plants healthy. Sowing operations progressing. Public health good, except cholera in one village of Godhra. Average prices of wheat 30, bajri 31, and maize 44 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain at Kaira 68 cents, total 13 inches 6 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Transplantation of rice commenced, but more rain is required for it in four talukas. Cholera in Thasra, Mehmadabad and Nadiad Talukas—16 cases, 5 deaths.

Broach.—Rain at Broach 35 cents, total 13-99. Maximum rain in the district, at Amod 1·59, and minimum at Jambusar 8 cents, at Hansot *nil*. No cholera in the district. Sowing operations nearly completed. Rice 23, bajri 30 and jowari 33 pounds.

Surat.—Rain maximum 3 inches 87 cents, in Mandvi minimum 31 cents, in Chorasi total 24½ inches average. Sowing nearly completed. Transplantation progressing ; young plants healthy. Scarcity of fodder is over. Cholera in Bardoli Taluka 6 cases, 4 deaths. Average prices jowari 36 and nagli 41½ pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Nandurbar 1 inch and 54 cents, at Taloda 1 inch and 24 cents, and in all other talukas from 91 to 6 cents. More rain is urgently required for sowing kharif crops. Cholera in 13 talukas, cases 287, deaths 117. Grain sold at 41 pounds per rupee in Taloda and bajri 38 sold at 46 pounds and 5 tolas per rupee.

Nasik.—Rain 38 cents in Nasik, 55 cents in Sinnar, 8 inches 67 cents in Igatpuri, 84 cents in Dindori, 56 cents in Niphad, 50 cents in Chandor, 2 cents in Yeola, 12 cents in Malegaon, 40 cents in Kalvan, 9 cents in Baglan, none in Nandgaon. Transplantation of rice, nagli and wari nearly completed in Igatpuri, Peint and Dangi villages of Nasik, fairly progressing in Kalvan and western parts of Baglan. Sowing of kharif crops progressing in Dindori, Nasik, western parts of Sinnar and Chandor and parts of Niphad. Sowings stopped in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon for want of rain, which is badly wanted in these talukas. Want of fodder badly felt in Deshi Talukas. Cold and fever in Sinnar and Nandgaon. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad, 1 attack and 1 death in Yeola, 4 attacks and 2 deaths in Nandgaon. Total deaths 97. Price of wheat and bajri rising, of rice going down. Wheat 33, bajri 29½ and rice 23¾.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day ; total of week 1·43 inches ; total to date 27·99, being 19·98 below average. Abnormal maximum to cool on 30th, 1° warm on 1st, *nil* on 4th, and 2° warm on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind easterly on 30th and 31st ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 87 cents, total 45 inches 94 cents. Transplanting in progress, but the scanty fall during the week has rather hindered the operations in many places, especially in the villages of Taluka Dahanu. Cholera in six talukas, cases 158, fatal 112. Fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Second sort rice 20 pounds.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 3rd instant) Rain 94 cents, total 32 inches 64 cents. Slight fever in Pen and Panvel Talukas ; slight cholera in six villages of taluka Panvel. Good transplantation almost completed. Rice second sort 22 pounds, 37 tolas, and tur dal 20 pounds 4 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 inches 75 cents, total 4 inches 8 cents. Transplantation completed ; young crops fair. Fever and dysentery in two talukas ; small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three talukas ; cholera almost disappeared from Shew Khurd, Shew Budrukh and Ashte ; 2 cholera cases in Chiplun, 1 fatal. Public health good. Prices unchanged.

Kolaba.—Rain in Karwar 3 inches 50 cents, Kumta 2 inches 95 cents, Sirsi 3 inches 74 cents, and Haliyal 2 inches 38 cents. Crops healthy. Fever and small-pox in four talukas and cattle-disease in one. Rice common at Karwar 13½ sers, in district average 14½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health good, Rain 3 inches 56 cents, total 15 inches 51 cents. Fever prevalent in some places ; small-pox in Jalia and Devani. Bajri 35 and jowari 44 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain 11 cents, total 12 inches 71 cents. General health good. One cholera case in station, 1 in Wadhwan City, both fatal. Bajri 33, wheat 35 and jowari 42 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 60 cents, total 9 inches 59 cents. Cholera abating in Baroda City. Sowing operations going on. Prices of bajri 27, wheat 25 and rice 19 pounds per British rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency ; more wanted in parts of Kaira, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Poona, and especially Sholapur, Khandesh and Nasik. Young crops generally good, but slightly injured by blight and insects in parts of Bijapur, by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by floods in parts of Karachee. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cholera in parts of sixteen, fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven, and small-pox in parts of four districts.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TRAMWAY AT NASIK.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* understands that three Europeans and a Parsee have formed themselves into a syndicate to construct a tram line in Nasik. Thousands of Hindoos going every year to Nasik on pilgrimage, the promoters of the line expect a good return for their enterprise.

CHOLERA AT NASIK.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Samachar* writes :—It is to be regretted that no steps are taken to prevent pilgrims from flocking to Nasik, which is now the hot-bed of cholera. Probably Government do not wish to interfere with the religious feelings of the Hindoos, but the liberality is ill-timed and injurious. I myself had gone to Nasik, and can state from personal experience that all the four or five families of my acquaintance that had gone there had to return after losing one or more in each house. I firmly believe that almost 10 per cent. of the people who go there die of the epidemic. The waters of the river Ganga there are dirty owing to thousands of people bathing in the stream, and to the offerings of flour which are thrown into the water.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE progress report for July states :—The diving barge worked on the deepening of the channel during the month blasting rock, &c., 5,365 feet was removed up to the 31st. The rainfall during the month was 22·10 inches ; 5·91 inches fell on the afternoon of the 16th and morning of 17th, and this completely filled the minor dams. The water was pumped out in two days and work resumed. The timbering of minor dam was in progress for a length of 1,618 feet, of which 936 was completed to foundation level. The masonry of the wall was in progress for a length of 747 feet, from various level up to 79·00 on datum. 874 brass was built in the month, making a total of 1,820 brass already done. At the end of the month the following materials were on the ground :—Rubble, 100 brass ; composite facing, rough and dressed, 28,795 c. ft. ; lime, 81,500 c. ft. ; and pumice, 345 tons. 4,574 wagons were filled during the 23 workable days of the month, being a daily average of 199 ; the greatest number taken out in one day (29th) being 304. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 7,578 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract and deposited at Mody-bay and bunder, main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls amounted to 59,191 brass. Certificate No. 6 for July for Rs. 68,921-15-8 was passed on the 4th August, the total amount already paid being Rs. 3,13,016-12-0. The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and at the quarries was 3,435, the greatest number in one day (7th) being 4,029.

RUSSIA, CHINA AND THE COREA.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald* writing on 30th June reported : Trouble is imminent between Russia and China about Corea. The Chinese are massing troops at K'un-ch'un, a place where Chinese, Russian, and Corean territory meets, as it were, in the point of a wedge. We shall hear stirring news ere long. K'un-ch'un, or Hwen-ch'un, is the Chinese name for Vladivostok. The place is marked, however, some little distance from the sea, up the river T'u-men.

It is stated here on fair authority that by advice of the Japanese the Corean troops are to be drilled by American officers. The Chinese are surprised to find that the Russian policy in Corea is supported by Germany, and is much sought after by, pressing, serving in the meantime a good understanding with Japan. The Chung-t'angs Li and Tso, Chang Chih-tung, P'êng Yü lin, Liu Ming chuan, Shên Pao-chêng, and others are ordered to send in plans for coast-defence and army and navy reorganisation within a month, and the result of this will probably be a yearly levy of able-bodied men for active service if necessary. One result of these measures of self-defence will be secured, the postponement of railway construction, as the Empress and the Seventh Prince are for arming and strengthening the country against France and Russia. The rebels in Kashgar have been found to be armed with Russian rifles.

On July 2nd a Cheefo correspondent reported :—A steamer which arrived here yesterday reports having seen a large squadron of Chinese war-vessels off Chemulpo, towards Gensan, a fortnight ago. It is rumoured that they were going to occupy some port on the Corean coast, in order to assert China's suzerainty over the country, and that they reckon on the Russian fleet remaining at Vladivostok during the unfinished negotiations now going on between Britain and Russia, to effect their purpose of practically questioning Russia's protectorate over Corea without opposition from her war-vessels. News has reached here that 10,000 troops are massing on the Russo-Corean frontier. Should this be the case, and China prove in earnest, there will be stirring events at hand that may involve a state of war between China and Russia before the end of the present year.

The Protectorate Treaty between Russia and Corea, according to last reports, dates from some months back, and it is further stated that Corea now wants to back out of it ; of course under the instigation of China. This unwillingness on the part of Corea to fulfil a Treaty, in opposition to Russia's claims founded on an international agreement, will only complicate matters still more. The feeling that prompted Corea to seek Russian protection was more on account of her fear of being invaded by Japan than by China—at least, this is the Chinese version of the affair ; and no doubt the story is intended to throw all the blame upon Japan. The Japanese version will no doubt give another colour to the affair. A good deal of hocus-pocus must have been played at Seoul.

Says the *N.-C. D. News*:—China is late in discovering the fatality of her peaceful policy in the matter of Corea, but she appears to have woke up at last, and we now hear that she has sent off a considerable fleet of war-vessels to assert herself on the Corean coast, while troops are being massed upon the frontier. What this may lead to may be guessed, but it would be unwise at the present juncture of affairs to indulge in any specific forecast. China has said repeatedly, and placed the assertion on record in State documents, that she has nothing whatever to do with the external relations of Corea, which is free to make what treaties she chooses with foreign Powers. But when China committed herself to this she never contemplated the possibility of Corea making a treaty which impaired her own integrity, and handed her over to the Protectorate of Russia. The Chinese authorities are naturally exasperated and alarmed, and there is reason to suspect that has come upon them, and grave disquietude must also exist in Tokio, where the designs of Russia cannot have been entirely unsuspected, however little the advisers of the Mikado may have bestirred themselves to prevent aggression. But it is China that is in the most embarrassed situation ; for by her present action, she violates that clause of the Ito Treaty which forbids her to send troops to Corea without first informing Japan, and also virtually takes up arms against a friendly Power—Russia—whose only act has been to make a Treaty with a country which, by China's own showing, is perfectly independent of her control. All these events render it more than ever necessary that we should hold on to Port Hamilton, and we are glad to hear that, in spite of the scare which existed a short time ago, and to which we drew attention, there are no signs at present of our relinquishing that position. The Chinese Government will probably feel thankful, now that we have obtained it. But what, we should like to know, has the Chinese representative in Seoul been about all this time, while Russia was negotiating her secret Treaty ? Did he not keep the Government informed of what was going on, or was he ignorant of the whole affair ? The interests of the United States in China and Japan are also largely involved in the late arrangement ; and here again we have a question that will crop up shortly, and lead to serious complication. In fact there is scarcely a Power represented in the Far East that is not deeply interested in the Russianization of Corea, and we predict that before many weeks are over our heads questions of international gravity and the most urgent importance will have come up for solution.

THE ASSAULT ON A BRITISH CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

THE *Official Gazette* of 1st July, published at the Fan-t'ai's Yamen, contains the following announcement :—In consultation with the Tao-t'ai of Shanghai, independent sub-Prefect Lo, of Ch'uan-sha, has now been transferred to the vacancy of sub-Prefect in the Mixed Court for foreign and Chinese affairs at Shanghai. The post of sub-Prefect at Ch'uan-sha being thus vacant, and moreover being a very important one on the sea-board, it becomes necessary to depute a specially able and experienced officer to act in the place of Lo. Now the Expectant Assistant sub-Prefect Huang possesses the required ability, and he is hereby appointed accordingly. Referring to the announcement, Mr W. V. Drimmond writes to the *Courier* as follows :—The Mixed Court matter has advanced a stage, and it is well that the Tao-t'ai of the present other of M. des Perrières's a quotation. M. Blanc, the mon ruling over rouge-et-noir and Ixion-croupiers toiling at the wh was asked if he would give his da ler. "Perhaps to one who quarante," he answered, " n played roulette." And here is th tive young man with a backing o nights at the card-table. "Yo bed," said a friend. "But I sit doctor's orders," replied the co morning at seven o'clock I have fresh milk."

GAMBLER'S TRICKS IN PARIS.

IN an article based on a collection of newspaper articles issued by M. des Perrières under the title of "*Paris qui joue et Paris qui triche*," the *Saturday Review* gives a series of readable anecdotes relating to card playing in Paris :—

There is a pleasant Western tale of a Californian miner who came eastward with the spoils of his labour, and who, on the day of his arrival in New York, paused face to face with an Italian organ-grinder serenely grinding an instrument of torture, which was decorously draped with a new green baize cloth. The Californian instantly drew forth a coin and threw it on the green cloth ; the Italian smiled sweetly, pocketed the coin, and devoted himself to his revolving art. The Californian laid down a second piece of money ; and this the Italian carried to his pocket, with a smile which threatened to split his visage horizontally. A third time the Californian saw his earnings vanish, and then he smote the organ-grinder on the back, crying, "Say, what kind of game is this, anyhow ?" If we may judge by the page of M. des Perrières, the Parisians are restless and hardened gamblers like unto the returned Californian, and ready to play anything anywhere with anybody. There are three places where they may play chiefly—in the real clubs, in the clubs which are open to almost any one, and which, in fact, exist only that gambling may be carried on, and in the illegal gaming-houses. Of real clubs there are not many in Paris, and access is not easy ; but there is no end of gambling clubs dignified by some glittering and loud-sounding title. Strangely enough, there is a greater danger of being cheated in the former than in the latter, for in the gambling clubs there are always a lot of cheats watching each other, and well watched by the proprietor, who is up to all their little games, while in the real clubs, although it would be difficult for an adventurer to gain admittance, there is no suspicion, and once in, a rascal might cheat with impunity if he were cautious and not over-grasping. At écarté or piquet, where he has but one opponent to deceive, the Greek ought to be able to win what he likes ; but at baccarat, where he plays against the whole table, the simple devices of *tête-à-tête* deceit must be abandoned. M. des Perrières reveals the secrets of the players who cheat the dealer, and of the dealer who cheats the players. By collusion with a card-room attendant, the dealer may distribute cards carefully arranged in what the conjurer would call a chaplet. With a chaplet the dealer reduces the chances against him to those expressed in the old formula, "Heads I win, tails you lose." A thorough shuffle is a sure cure for the chaplet ; and of course cutting has no effect. There are various chaplets known to the initiated. M. des Perrières tells us of a player who was losing steadily to the dealer, and who suddenly recognised the sequence of the cards as they fell on the table. "Why, that is the Marseilles chaplet," he cried ; "the next card will be the King of Hearts." And the dealer turned it up, and it was the King of Hearts, and then the player proceeded to declare every card before it was turned, to the great amusement of the players, who ceased betting at once. The feelings of the dealer are not described ; probably language could not do them justice. Another device which an unscrupulous dealer may employ is a survival from the last century ; at least it is closely akin to a trick of that time, in which a dexterity, practised by the croupiers of the old-fashioned handbooks of conjuring—with a highly-polished silver cigarette case. This he places on the table before him and immediately under his left hand as he distributes the cards. If he has some slight manual dexterity, a quick eye, and unfailing self-possession, the device is declared, he will keep the player very well informed as to the value of every card before it leaves his hands, and he may act accordingly. Self-possession, and indeed self-confidence, are necessary requisites of a successful gambler, even when he is not given to aiding chance. Fortune favours the brave, and gambling is like swimming, in that the first touch of fear is fatal. Especially must the dealer at baccarat abound in courage ; let him but begin to tremble, and his white feather, and his banking funds will speedily take wing and fly away to feather the nest of some player of more stomach. Mr. Jack Hamlin, whose great gifts were displayed chiefly, we take it, at faro and poker, would have been a master of dealer and gambler. There is a certain superficial likeness between the faro of the far West and the baccarat of the Parisians. In both the bank, the deal, may be taken to represent capital, the stakes to represent labour ; and in both the irrepressible conflict between them capital has an advantage which can be calculated exactly. We have a vague recollection that the chronicler of the *faits et gestes* of Mr. Jack Hamlin has told us where recorded for us the habit that gentleman had formed of going to bed in the afternoon that he might come up smiling and fresh as a daisy, when the serious business of the night began. In Paris, so M. des Perrières informs us, those who indulge in this luxury are said to *jouer le cadavre*. It is greatly in favour among the players who devote themselves daily, or rather nightly, to the congress of the *Académie*. There is a great difference between the material needs of any two men ; one may be able to get through his day—breakfasting, dining, driving, going to the play, amusing himself generally—at a cost of fifty or a hundred francs, while another will have accustomed himself to spend ten or twenty times as much. This daily personal expense is *la matérielle*, and it varies with the personal equation of every player. To acquire the fatal sum, neither more nor less, is the sole occupation of many a Parisian—if we may believe M. des Perrières. He devotes himself to the task of winning it ; he bides his time before betting ; and when he has won it, he stops short. When once he has acquired *la matérielle*, his labour is over for the day, and he takes no further interest in the game.

A player who is wont to *jouer le cadavre* to gain *la matérielle* every day may come in time to believe that the game owes him a living ; and from this mental attitude there is only one step to an active aiding of chance in the right path. M. des Perrières is abundant in illustration of the crooked ways in which the unscrupulous. One gentleman smoked constantly as he played, lighting his thick Turkish cigarettes at one of the candles which stood in silver candlesticks at either end of the long table ; he slipped a gold coin or two under the candlestick, and, if that end of the table won, he raised the candlestick to light his cigarette, thus revealing the coin, which the dealer paid ; but if that end of the table lost, the player restrained yet a little longer his desire for the consolation of tobacco. Another gentleman would call out a bet of fifty louis on the right ; the dealer would note this ; then the player would quietly drop a fifty-louis counter on the table ; if he lost, he would draw attention to the counter to show that he had paid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe continues irregular. This morning we received Reuter's telegrams of Wednesday, and later in the day yesterday's messages came to hand. The effect of the political news at home does not appear to have been very marked. Consols have receded ¼ to 99⅜, and French Rentes have given way to the same extent, being now quoted at 109¼, but Indian Securities show little practical change, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan remaining at 101¼, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper at £77, while 4½ is ¼ lower at £97⅞.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday, shows a decline of 2 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, but the position is still very strong, and rates of discount in the outside market are unaltered.

In the General Produce markets Linseed and Rapeseed are as previously quoted. Poppyseed has declined 6d. per quarter. Wheat in London was 6d. per quarter higher on Wednesday, but unchanged yesterday. Ceylon Cocoanut-oil is quoted 5s. per ton lower.

An attempt to obtain higher prices is checking business in Piece-goods in Manchester; but Cotton in Liverpool is picking up a little more firmness again. On Wednesday, although the business was only estimated at 8,000 bales, the tone at the close was reported strong, with an advance of 1-16d. in American on the spot and 1-64d. to arrive. Yesterday's report was firm, with sales of 12,000 bales—quite an exceptional business for these days—Americans to arrive again 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. New York, singularly enough, does not share in the improvement, for on Wednesday Ready Cotton was 1-16 cent., futures 6 points lower, from which no recovery took place yesterday. We may take it, therefore, that the Liverpool movement is merely brought about by the trade being compelled to recruit their stocks again, in the face of a rapidly strengthening statistical position. American crop reports have certainly nothing to do with it, as we learn from private sources they are, on the whole, most flourishing.

Cotton here has been in no way affected by the altered tone in Liverpool, there being simply no market. Native speculators are quoting Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for new crops future delivery; but there are no European firms touching future business at the moment, either as buyers or sellers.

WHEAT remains a dull but steady market. For export there is still a very limited business passing, and prices are unchanged, Rs. 3-13, for Ekdani Pessy, Rs. 3-11 per cwt. for No. 1 Club Delhi.

SEEDS.—We have no alteration in prices to note, and transactions are limited to a degree.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a trifle steadier. The steamer Nedjed has been berthed for Liverpool at 20s. new scale, and some of the lines are said to have booked Wheat for August-September shipment at 17s. 6d. old scale. From Calcutta the market is reported firm at 32s. 6d. for Jute, 30s. for Linseed. Current rates here are:—

Liverpool	Ready.	20
Continent.....	,,	20-0 to 21-3
Open Charter..	,,	20
Havre	,,	20
Antwerp	,,	18-9 to 20-0
Marseilles.....	,,	25-0 to 26-3
Trieste-Venice.	,,	20

EXCHANGE.—There has been a very quiet market to-day, and rates look as if they would have tended easier had it not been for a report that 2 lakhs of Council drafts had been taken up privately in London yesterday at 1s. 6 31-32d. It seems difficult to credit any one paying such a price when the finance could have been done here on so much more favourable terms, but the news seems generally accepted nevertheless. All the same, the Banks have lowered their ready rate for telegraphic, declining to draw at 1s. 6 13-16, except for forward delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 25-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 15-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 7d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	2·01.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has steadied up slightly. For ready there is a very fair demand, and Fours are quoted at Rs. 98 3-16, forward Rs. 97¾. Fours-and-a-half are being offered for sale at par.

SHARES exhibit no quotable movement. The market is firm, but not very active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	726½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B.					
Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	428
National Bank of India..	37,320	£ 250		do.	103

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
N 3, HORNBY ROW,
(Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
...to Bombay Gazette Office.

...A. GRAVES,
...NTIST,
...ROW,

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

. AGENTS WANTED

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!

WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.

From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.

Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SULIVAN—July 5, on board the P. & O. s. s. Gwalior, at Sea, close to Venice, on his way home from India, of fever, Arthur, second son of Colonel Sulivan (late 5th Lancers), aged 33.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON—August 5, at Madras, the wife of Lieut. F. W. Dawson, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—August 2, at Rookery Estate, Kotagherry, the wife of J. W. S. Mackenzie, Planter, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

A CONTEMPORARY which is, sometimes, a little belated in such matters, woke up a couple of days ago to the fact that the reform of the municipal constitution of the city of Bombay is on hand. Inasmuch as the revision of the Municipal Act has been under consideration for three years past, a Committee of the Corporation after fully going into the subject having presented a report to that body in 1883, and the Legislative Council having passed a special Act to enable Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, to hand over the routine of his office to a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for three months, while he confers with the Legal Remembrancer, who is drafting a Bill to embody the reforms, it might have been supposed that a Bombay newspaper would have been reasonably well posted in a matter of the kind. On Wednesday, however, an announcement was made which shows that it is quite possible to make a complete hash of a subject the lines of which are tolerably known. The statement, as put forward, was so wide of probabilities, to say nothing of the ascertained facts, that we paid no attention to it. But as it appears that [illegible] of the vernacular papers have been [illegible]d, and are discoursing in an irresponsible [illegible]on on plans and suppositions, about [illegible]matter, it is better to see how the [illegible] really stand. The original statement, [illegible] is a little embellished by the native pa[illegible]hich regard it as correct, is to the [illegible] that Lord Reay, who, we are informed [illegible] superfluously, takes a keen interest in the [illegible]ed amendment of the Bombay Municipal [illegible]nquired of certain native members of the [illegible]tive Council what reforms would be [illegible]ble, so that they might be introduced by [illegible]ylor into the draft now in preparation. It [illegible] clear that the statement, as thus put, [illegible]o be received with some caution. We [illegible]readily believe that His Excellency the [illegible]r went to work quite as represented. To [illegible]such a matter with the members of the [illegible]ive Council would be natural enough, [illegible]e can scarcely have been an offhand [illegible]n to invent proposals to be incon[illegible] embodied in the Remembrancer's draft. [illegible]be accepted as morally certain that [illegible]ellency did not suggest or propose [illegible]cular course taken—as is alleged—at [illegible]nce of the members of the Council [illegible]ted.

[illegible]sserted that in consequence of Lord [illegible]onversation twenty-five members of [illegible]icipal Corporation were invited to [illegible]ether in the rooms of the Bombay [illegible]y Association, to consider the question [illegible]ing the municipal constitution. On [illegible]ciple the other thirty-nine out of the [illegible] members of the Corporation were boy[illegible]this occasion, no hint is vouchsafed, [illegible]enty-five that were invited, fifteen [illegible]way; but ten rushed in where they [illegible]tread. Judging from the results [illegible]een and lengthy discussion" which [illegible]en these ten individuals were [illegible]to devise improvements to be [illegible] the new Municipal Bill, it is not [illegible]t they possessed a wider knowledge [illegible]unicipal requirements than their [illegible]gues who were not invited, or [illegible]. To begin with, they seem to [illegible]n, if they ever knew, that the [illegible]self had given careful and long attention to the whole subject, and that the very points which are dealt with in the crudest manner, as if nothing of the kind had ever been discussed before, had been considered, and the recommendations formulated thereon forwarded to the Government with a view to legislative action. The proposal to confer the franchise on graduates of the University Bombay was contemplated by the Corporation, but it was omitted from the recommendations sent up to Government, because it was deemed better to enfranchise the University directly by giving two members to that body. The proposal to increase the franchise which the Ten convened to devise new proposals for the guidance of Government deemed advisable, had been embodied in the suggestions made by the Corporation. The question of the desirability of curtailing the powers of the Municipal Commissioner, was also dealt with by the Corporation, which approved of the unanimous opinion arrived at by the committee appointed to consider the whole question. The determination to preserve the Municipal Commissionership in its present form was arrived at after full deliberation, and against the personal opinion of the Municipal Commissioner himself, who wished to abolish or modify that office. The reasons against the change are of the strongest kind. It is essential that the functionary who has to deal in the first instance with questions of contract, and with the planning of public works should continue to be, as he is at present, entirely uninfluenced by the pressure of sectional influences. The fact that such was the ascertained opinion of the Corporation at large, does not appear to have been present to the mind of the select few who were represented as having been semi-demi officially called together to coach the Government in regard to the new Municipal Act. But they proceed to deal themselves with the question as if they spoke for the whole Corporation, which for good reasons has recommended to Government not to make any change in the Commissionership. They assert the exact contrary of what the Corporation has declared, and pronounce *ex cathedrâ* that it is advisable and necessary to do what the Corporation protests against. The Government is next instructed as to how to promote the principles of self-government by taking from the Corporation and the Town Council the control of the municipal expenditure, and placing it under the control of the chief accountant, who happens, luckily for the purpose, to bear the style and title of Controller. This official is at present a subordinate of the Municipal Commissioner. Make him independent of his chief, and he will be able to cut down expenditure to some purpose. Now, the Commissioner has nothing whatever to do with the finances, his functions being purely executive. The suggestion to make the Controller judge of the wisdom or otherwise of expenditure could only rest upon the supposition that it is necessary to control the Corporation in the disposal of its ways and means, and not permit that body to spend a rupee which the Controller did not sanction. The *Samachar* approves of all this, asserting that the powers of the Commissioner are productive of a large and indefinite expenditure. As we have said, the whole power of the purse is vested in the Corporation, and not in the Commissioner. Even after he gets a vote of money from the Corporation he cannot lay out a pie without the formal sanction of the Town Council, which is the Financial Committee of that body. The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, with more shrewdness, says that it would be a mistake to be "liberal" in the direction of effacing the Commissioner. The notion of giving the chief accountant the sovereign control of the expenditure, with an independent power of regulating the finances, is absurd in itself. It loses none of its absurdity when we bear in mind that until the department was overhauled and remodelled quite recently, the assessment of the house property of Bombay seemed steadily to decline in proportion to the increase in the number and size of the buildings of the city. If there be any department which requires to be under the vigilant eye of the responsible head of the Executive, it is that of the municipal finance. The control of the expenditure is vested in the Corporation, and there it should remain.

It is idle and mischievous to lament that the expenditure on the needs of the city increases, and to ask that it should be diminished. If there be waste, the ten members who raise this cry ought to have pointed it out on the Corporation. But this is not alleged. With the growth of the city its needs must grow. A large population will require more water, more scavenging, more roads, and more pavements, than a small population. It can afford to pay for them. The revenue rises, without any addition to the taxation. Can the expenditure be arbitrarily cut down while the city increases in size and population, and the inhabitants become every year more exacting in their demands for improved lighting, for greater cleanliness, and more prompt attention to local wants? The ratepayers must be refused what they require if expenditure is to be cut down. It will not pay the citizens of Bombay to leave their town undrained, unswept, and badly supplied with water, to become the haunt of cholera and other diseases, in order to save the expenditure necessary to keep the municipal machine efficient. This is certainly the opinion of the municipal body taken as a whole. There is no objection to ten men gathering together and declaring that they think otherwise. But the Government and the public must be enabled to understand that the views which seem to the ten wise men to embody all wisdom, are their own exclusive property, and in no way represent the opinion of the Corporation. The views of the Corporation have been, as we have said, reduced to form and placed before the Government. When the draft of the proposed Act is completed by the Legal Remembrancer, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, it will probably be found to embody the well-considered recommendations of the Corporation. The draft Bill will be placed before the Corporation for examination and discussion, and the general public will have an opportunity of suggesting amendments or making objections. When that time arrives, every one, within and without the Corporation, will have an opportunity of proposing anything that may recommend itself to his judgment.

THE recent incident at the Surat railway station has been so amply commented upon that it may well be hoped that the last has been heard of it. It is what the late Prime Minister would have called a "closed book," and we see no reason why another word should be written in its pages. But the general question which some of our contemporaries opened out when they quite unnecessarily made this a matter of racial difference is still under discussion—thanks again to the regrettable unwisdom with which they dealt with the incident. Electing from the first to consider it in no other aspect than that of a controversy between Europeans and natives, they tried to put on record a number of cases in which native ladies and gentlemen had been ungraciously treated by European fellow-passengers. "Four cases of such haughty conduct on the part of Europeans," said an up-country paper, in summing up its review of the Surat affair and of some other cases which had come with more or less of inaccuracy to its knowledge. We took care at the time that full currency should be given in our columns to the allegations which the native papers had made on the subject, random though many of them were. The result has been that the Railway authorities of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, on which line the whole of the incidents are reported to have occurred, have diligently inquired into two of them, and have established the complete groundlessness of the accusations. The third case, in which a civilian is said to have forced a native gentleman out of a first-class carriage, has been referred to Government. It is being made the subject of departmental investigation, and it would therefore obviously be improper to say anything regarding it. In the two other cases the facts have already been placed beyond dispute, and they differ as widely from the representations which the vernacular papers have given of them as facts can differ from fictions. One story was that an aged Parsee lady, travelling in a first-class carriage from Surat to Ahmedabad, was "made to sit" in a second-class carriage on the approach of a European gentleman, only resuming her place when the intruder alighted at Broach. "Totally incorrect" is the answer of the railway authorities when the story comes to be inquired into. The lady, it was ascertained, left her place entirely of her own will when two European gentlemen entered the carriage, and so far from her being turned out by them, they offered to take their seats in a second-class compartment if the lady objected to their presence. The only exception, we suspect, which some of our contemporaries can take to the conduct of these gentlemen is that it differed very greatly from the conduct of a certain learned judge on an occasion somewhat of the same kind. Our contemporaries did not particularly desire to have entered on the record an example of the *provenance* with which men of courtesy and good breeding behave when the comfort of a lady is in question. But the example is there, and we gladly commend it to their notice. There remains another case, in which the allegation is that a native lady had to "get into another carriage" at the Surat station, as the carriage she wanted to travel in was occupied by a lady and gentleman, Europeans, who would not let her in. Here again we will tell the plain unvarnished tale. The gentleman in question was not in the carriage; his wife and another lady were lying on the lower seats, and no objection whatever was made to the entrance of the third lady. The misunderstanding arose through the latter insisting that one of the other ladies should move to an upper berth, or she would leave the compartment. This demand she asked the station master to enforce, and when he declined to do so the lady proposed to travel in another compartment, which was occupied by four gentlemen, but on the persuasion of her friends she abandoned the idea, and eventually got into a second-class compartment. These are the facts, told as plainly as words can tell them. They invite no other comment than this. Race distinctions made between railway travellers provoke and revive animosities which all men of sense and good feeling wish to see at an end. That being so, what shall be said of the imaginative chroniclers who invent distinctions and tell stories of misunderstandings which have never arisen? Our contemporaries may view these matters in any way they like. But while they may be allowed the widest choice in regard to their conclusions, we recommend them to be a little more careful in getting together their facts. After this we ought to hear no more about "haughtiness" on the one side or the other.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER, a Hyderabad paper says, has "warmly and publicly" congratulated Major and Mrs. Neville on the result of the late prosecution of the *Telegraph*, and has expressed to them his belief that they have completely vindicated themselves from the charges made against them. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, always supposing that the Nizam's Government do not intend to limit themselves to an expression of their belief in the rectitude of Major Neville's conduct. If the Nawab's kindly message to Major Neville is meant as an intimation that the Government intend to deal with the officials who instigated the libel, it will be regarded as very satisfactory. We take it, indeed, that the simple fact that the Hyderabad Government have expressed their belief that the attack upon Major Neville was "scurrilous and utterly unfounded" will entail that as its natural consequence some action will be taken in regard to those of its subordinates who conspired to bring about the attack which is thus characterised. If there were any doubt as to the character of the offence, or if the prosecution had ended in a less unequivocal exculpation of Major Neville from the charges which had been brought against him, the right attitude for the Hyderabad Government would be one of reserve. But the allegations against Major Neville have been satisfactorily disposed of. There remain allegations against some other of the Nizam's servants of having instigated the attack so properly denounced by the Nawab. What course is to be taken in regard to them? They ought not to be allowed to escape with impunity.

THE Home Government have made an excellent choice in appointing Mr. Arthur Collins to succeed Sir Charles Turner in the Chief Justiceship of Madras. Mr. Collins has for some years been the leader of the Western Circuit, on which he enjoys a very high professional and personal reputation. He is the third member of the circuit who has in recent years been appointed to the Indian Bench, the two others being Mr. Justice Norris, of Calcutta, and Sir Comer Petheram, who was last year made Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

BY VERAX.

(CONCLUSION.)

IN the following year, 1870, the Bill previously known as the Governor-General's Bill was introduced in the House of Commons under a new name by Mr. Grant Duff. This is officially named the East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill No. 27. The second reading was moved by Mr. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary of State for India, on the 18th February, 1870; and Sir Charles Wingfield and Mr. Kinnaird also spoke on the same date. The debate is reported at pp. 536, 563, and 566 of Hansard, Vol. 199. Mr. Grant Duff expressed himself as strongly in favour of employing more natives in the civil administration of the country. He thought that they were specially fitted for judicial duties. Sir Charles Wingfield thought that the question of adequately employing natives of India presented many difficult problems, and proposed that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee. He desired to see the natives of India appointed to fill the highest offices; but a sufficiently wide field could, he thought, be found at present in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Mr. Kinnaird concurred in the suggestion that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee. The Committee reported on the Bill on the 28th February, 1870. The report of the Committee was considered on the 2nd March, and the Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons without debate on the 3rd March. In the House of Lords the Bill was read a first and second time on the 4th and 14th March respectively. The House went into Committee on the Bill on the 17th March. The Bill was read a third time on the 18th March, and received the Royal assent on the 25th March. In 1879 circular instructions were issued by Lord Cranbrook, stating generally that no person other than a native of India shall hereafter be appointed to any office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction, in each case, of the Governor-General in Council, unless the person appointed belonged either to the Covenanted Civil Service, or to the Staff Corps, or was originally nominated by the Secretary of State or Government of India after examination either to the (1) Financial, (2) Forests, or (3) Educational Department, or unless the office to which the appointment is made belongs to any one of the following six Departments: (1) Opium, (2) Salt and Customs, (3) Survey, (4) Mint, (5) P. W. Department, (6) Police. (See instructions circulated with Lord Lytton's despatch, dated 24th April, 1879, at p. 28 of Blue Book headed "Papers relating to the admission of natives to the C. S. of India," published in 1879.) The nine Departments which are thus excluded from the operation of this very important rule embrace no less than 272 out of 352 higher unreserved appointments in the patronage of the Bombay Government. The practical effect of the circular instructions referred to is thus to exempt from the operation of the rule the bulk of the higher unreserved appointments at the disposal of the Bombay Government; and it seems, therefore, that natives of India are left in much the same position that they were in before. It is clear that if natives of India are considered competent to fill the position of Deputy Collector in charge of districts, and to perform in that capacity all the magisterial and other duties now performed by covenanted officers, they are equally competent to fill appointments in the nine Departments abovementioned. But as long as the Government are directly interested in reserving as many places as possible for private patronage it is hopeless to expect that any consideration will be paid to the first claims of natives of India. It must not for a moment be supposed that there is any intention in these remarks of reflecting on the ability and usefulness of the general body of military and uncovenanted European officers who are employed in the civil administration throughout India. Many of the civil officers belonging to the Educational, Financial, Public Works, and Forest Departments are men of high intellectual attainments, who have obtained their position by strict merit after careful preparation and examination in England. The equitable claims of these officers are quite as strong as those of Covenanted Civil Servants. Many of the military officers in civil employment have markedly distinguished themselves in the Police and Political Departments, and in the G. T. Survey and other Departments of the civil administration. Again, it may be freely admitted that many of the English officers who have been appointed by private patronage have turned out very well, but the point that requires to be pressed is briefly this, that private patronage and open competition cannot really subsist side by side. The two principles are in effect essentially antagonistic, and are in practice destructive of one another. If the system of open competition is right, as both political parties have admitted it to be, then it would seem to follow that the domain of private patronage should be very carefully defined, and the two systems should not be allowed to clash at every point, as they do at present. The system of private patronage, disallowed and discredited in England, where it would be jealously watched by Parliament, is preserved in India for the benefit of the local authorities, who are beyond the reach of English public opinion. Some scandalous instances of abuse of private patronage in the North-Western Provinces were publicly mentioned by Mr. Lowe in the Civil Service debate of 1875; and similar instances can easily be mentioned in Bombay, Madras, and other parts of India. In the debate referred to Sir G. Campbell, himself an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, candidly admitted that jobs were not uncommonly perpetrated, and he drew attention to the pressure habitually brought to bear on the local Governors from England. He claimed credit for having committed no few jobs himself. The result of this jobbing would not be so bad if it did not directly frustrate the declared Policy of Parliament. The pay of most of these uncovenanted Departments—Revenue, Survey, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, &c.—has been carefully fixed so as to suit Europeans only: too low to attract members of the Covenanted Service, who are better paid in the Revenue and Judicial line; and too high for natives of India, who would be only too glad to be appointed on two-thirds of the pay. The universal complaint now is that many of these Departments in which technical knowledge is not required have been organised on their present footing with the deliberate intention of excluding both natives of India and Covenanted Civilians. The charge is a very serious one, and seems to be strongly supported by the suggestive figures already quoted. By extending the domain of private patronage, and by perpetually diminishing the attractions of the Covenanted Service, the best interests of India are being systematically sacrificed. The Civil Servants, upon whom the chief burden of the administration depends, are disheartened and discouraged; while the country is overrun with costly Departments, created nominally in the interest of India, but organised solely for the benefit of European place-hunters, and manned almost entirely by this class, to the exclusion of the two classes who have been repeatedly declared both by Parliament and Her Majesty's Government to have a preferential claim to employment. Over and above the vast and unnecessary cost of these Departments, the Indian taxpayer is now compelled to pay enormous sums in the shape of personal allowances to Covenanted Civil Servants as compensation for deferred promotion, and the utmost pressure is at the same time exerted to induce Government to relax the pension rules in favour of those officers who, finding their prospects destroyed, naturally wish to leave the service at the earliest opportunity. In Bombay alone the personal allowances payable to Covenanted Civilians aggregate nearly three-quarter of a lakh of rupees a year; and until some means are adopted of diminishing the surplus number of Civilians in the blocked years it is almost inevitable that this unprecedented State should go on increasing.

It is significant of the extraordinary ignorance that prevails in England of the real tendency and results of recent legislation affecting the Indian services, and of their actual position, that while immense popular interest still attaches to the Covenanted Service of India, which is rightly considered a national heritage—while the greatest efforts are being made both at Oxford and Cambridge to improve the education of Covenanted Civil Servants, and to render them more competent to perform the duties they are required to perform—while Professor Jowett, Monier Williams, and Dr. Markby at Oxford, Professor Oscar Browning at Cambridge, and Professor Henry Morley in London are employing all their talents and personal influence to throw a kind of halo round the Covenanted Civil Service, to raise the tone of the young Civil Servants, and to arouse in them a worthy spirit of *esprit de corps*, the service itself in India is distinctly languishing. While the Indian Institute at Oxford, Dr. Leitner's Institute at Woking, the Northbrook Club in London, are all separate proofs of the increasing desire felt in England to do justice to India, and to attract Indian students in larger numbers to England, it is very significant that in India itself the interests of natives of India are still systematically neglected in favour of a class of persons who have in many cases been admitted to the public services by private interest without passing any tests whatever. Like all other public professions, the Covenanted Civil Service of India must to a great extent be judged by the material emoluments which it holds out to the bulk of its servants. The days have passed for careers like those of Metcalfe and Elphinstone, Lawrence and Bartle Frere. The modern Civilian, under the administration of the Crown, must be prepared for many years of dull drudgery, in heat and solitude, in subordinate positions and at low pay. The Oxford graduate must make up his mind to forget his academical lessons and to go to school again, to count the mamlatdar's treasury, to examine boundary marks, to visit dispensaries and jails, to take down the evidence and to decide the issues of petty squabbles in the bazaar, or to extract the small residuum of truth from long tales of police torture, rustic perjury, and official oppression; to weather an official atmosphere of deceit, corruption, subterfuge, and chicanery; and when the feeling of novelty has once worn off, to be animated mainly by a sense of public duty and a hope—often too distant—of future advancement and honour. This may sound very easy in theory, but it has often proved unpleasantly revolting and burdensome in practice. It has been argued by some that this sort of life, with all its drawback, is preferable to an ill-paid curacy in an East-end parish, or to confinement in the city at a merchant's counting house or a solicitor's desk. But where there is so little of florid Eastern romance and so much of villainous Asiatic reality, there can be little doubt that it is bad policy to allow the pecuniary attractions of the Covenanted Civil Service to fall much below the scale that has heretofore been held reasonable. Better, far better, it has been said, govern India through its natives with a new discipline such as Akbar would enforce, than govern it through hungry adventurers, or through a caste invested with all power and made wretched by pecuniary discomfort. It is unfortunately notorious that in many parts of India the general body of Covenanted Servants are complaining that their prospects are far inferior to those of their predecessors and to the inducements officially held out to them. The numerous memorials addressed to the Secretary of State by Civilians from many quarters clearly show that the Covenanted Civil Service, as a body, is at present in a very unsettled and discontented frame of mind. The just redress of real grievances has undoubtedly a very intimate connection with successful administration in India; and it is a great mistake to send out every year from England scores of highly educated young men, if there be no intention of keeping faith with them, and if the majority of them are to be condemned to lives of privation and disappointment, in subordinate employment and deprived of all stimulus to exertion. The scathing terms in which the Right Hon. Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) from his seat in the House of Commons rebuked the Administration in 1875 for their scandalous treatment of the North-Western Provinces Civilians are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to all parts of India; and the following extract from that speech may well be commended to the careful attention of all who are interested in the Covenanted Civil Service of India. It is true that Bombay Civilians have not the particular grievance of their comrades in the North-Western Provinces; but their position is in other respects very similar. Mr. Cotterell Tupp clearly shows that in no part of India is the average rate of pay lower than in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; and the facts quoted in this paper and in numerous official memorials clearly explain the chief circumstances that have led to this depression.

"Now just consider the injustice of what you do. You decoy the promising men of this country into a competition; you flatter them with hopes of early independence and retirement; above all things, you tempt them to take a step which is irrevocable, because when a man has been many years in India it is too late for him to retrace his steps and begin over again. Looking at the matter in a moral point of view there is no stronger obligation in a Government, when it has offered to young men the inducement of an independent career, than to fulfil to the letter and spirit everything it has promised to do. Then only look again at the folly of what you do. Look at the waste that is involved in the present course of procedure. Here you take a young man from among the best you can find. You train him at enormous expense; you fit him with the utmost care for the duties he will have to discharge; you take him to India, and when you have got him there you put him down to the business of a clerk, and put him under officers who have undergone no test whatever, to discharge duties which could as well be discharged by men who had not been so thoroughly educated at home. Now, sir, I say that the Government of India is a Government in which we cannot afford waste. It is a most enormous achievement undertaking the government of India at all, and how to manage the affairs of millions of men differing from us both in religion and language is a feat the world never saw before. How, then, the Government can consent to give up any means they have of achieving this through the best instruments possible, I cannot conceive. Then look at another thing. Do you suppose that this will not react on the classes from which you wish to recruit your Indian servants? After the exposure made to-day, unless it can be shown that I am wrong, can you expect that the same class of young men will enter into these competitions? Do you think you can induce them to submit to be treated as these men have been? If you get men at all, it will be men of a very different stamp, and you will have deteriorated the service. Then look at the danger of what you are doing. Look at the enormous trust which after all some day these men may come to; for even a small place in India is a matter of enormous trust. You are driving these men to despair. You are placing them in an unhealthy climate, and keeping them in poverty in a country where all who approach them are ready to offer them a bribe. Thus, instead of inculcating loyalty to the Government, you teach them to regard the Government as an enemy. You take them from this country and transfer them to India under false pretences, and then you break your plighted word in a manner unknown under any other civilised country. Look at the cruelty involved in thus treating men conscious of great ability, in putting them aside and placing them in this position."

The following summary of the debate in Parliament which preceded the passing of the Act of 1861, and which is somewhat important to the general article, should be read in connection with paper No. III., after the account of the dissents of Lord Lawrence and others:—

Sir Charles Wood, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill "to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there," on 6th June, 1861, defended the principle of throwing open the service to uncovenanted and military officers. Mr. Ayrton strongly attacked the principle of Sir Charles Wood's Bill. He remarked that claims for opening the Civil Service had always been made by Government in the name of the natives; but when the power of making the appointments was given, it was not exercised for their benefit, but in favour of Englishmen who had the command of influence in the local Administration. The House should take care that it did not open a new field for corruption. He said that he would express no opinion on the proposal of the Secretary of State for India; but if he put forward claims on behalf of the natives of India there should be some guarantee given that the appointments should be open to merit, and that they should be given to natives, and not to English adventurers who set up comparisons between themselves and the Covenanted Civil Servants, and complained that they did not receive the same compensation. Lord Stanley defended the principle of the Bill. He thought that the maintenance of the Covenanted Servants in their present position could not be defended. The feeling of the natives, he said, and still more the feeling of the European residents, was such as to render the maintenance of an exclusive Civil Service impossible. He admitted that in the proposed settlement of the question there were two dangers to be guarded against: one was the danger of so diminishing the value of appointments to the Civil Service, that men of intelligence and ability would no longer be induced to enter it; the other was jobbery and abuse of patronage. Sir James Fergusson thought that there was a danger of the Act being abused. It would be unjust, he said, if the best prizes should be taken by civil servants who had not been entered in a regular manner. In the case of those who had entered by competition it would be still more unjust, for it would expose the *élite* of the youth of this country to the risk of being shut out from the highest prizes by persons who had better influence and more powerful friends in this country. Mr. Vansittart asked whether the Secretary of State would lay on the table the dissents of the members of the Special Committee which had considered this Bill. Hansard, Vol. 163, 3rd Series, pp. 652 to 670.

On the motion for the second reading, 13th June, 1861, Mr. Vansittart made a powerful speech against the Bill. He strongly defended the principle of Lord Macaulay's Act of 1853, and quoted the opinions of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and John Stuart Mill in defence of the principle of reserving to a close service the prizes of the profession. He commented on the extraordinary way in which Sir Charles Wood had behaved with reference to the Bill. Mr. Liddell fully admitted that unless proper safeguards surrounded the measure it might give a death blow to the Civil Service of India; but he thought that the principle of the Bill was sound. He considered that the maintenance of a strictly Covenanted Civil Service was inconsistent with the declaration of the Act of 1833, that henceforward no distinction would be made, either of race or religion, in the appointment to the highest posts under the Government. Lord Stanley strongly defended the principle of the Bill, and thought that it contained sufficient checks against abuse. Mr. Puller thought that a young man entering the service had a right to know what his prospects were. But the Bill left everything uncertain. Sir Edward Colebrooke asked the House to consider whether in adopting the Bill they would not tend to destroy the efficiency of the system of competition which had been introduced into India. Sir Minto Farquhar and Mr. Adam shared the same doubts. Colonel Sykes said that at a meeting held on the previous day a Court of Proprietors of the East India Company passed a Resolution expressing its opposition to the Bill as a breach of faith with those who had qualified for appointments under existing Acts.

On the order for committee being read, 27th June, 1861, great opposition to the Bill was expressed by several members, including Mr. Astell, Sir Minto Farquhar, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Vansittart, and Others. On 5th July, 1861, Sir Charles Wood announced that a compromise had been agreed to on the subject of this Bill. On the second reading in the Lords, Earl de Grey and Ripon supported the Bill. The Earl of Ellenborough did not think the Bill was just. It was directly in contravention of Parliamentary pledges, and interfered with Parliamentary right. Gentlemen, he said, who came off second best at the very strict examinations in this country would now set off to India and endeavour to get in at the back door. Lord Lyveden thought that the Bill was objectionable, as making the Civil Service more close than it was before, and not securing the interests of the natives.—Hansard, Vol. 164, 3rd series, pp. 367, 1084, 1737.

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

Cholera is said to have broken out in Karshi and Samarkand.

It is reported that the Amir of Bokhara has been injured by a fall from his horse, and that one of his sons who held a commission in the Russian Army is dead.

The death of Abdullah Khan, governor of Badakshan, is not yet fully confirmed. He was suffering from typhoid fever.

Colonel Lockhart crossed the Indus on the road to Gilgit, on the 24th of July.

The health of the Afghan Boundary Commission continues excellent. The heat, however, is very great.

Ishak Khan, governor of Turkestan, is reported to have publicly proclaimed the Amir's appointment as G.C.S.I., and ordered three days' illumination.

THIS SEASON'S RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

The following are the relief arrangements for the coming trooping season :—

Royal Horse Artillery : G. Battery A. Brigade, from Meerut to Umballa ; L-A., Umballa to Meerut.

Royal Artillery : P. Battery 3rd Brigade, Meean Meer to Barrackpore ; E-4, Bareilly to Morar ; F-4, Morar to Bareilly ; G-4, Barrackpore to Meean Meer ; No. 2 Battery Scottish Division, Murree Hills to Quetta ; No. 4 Lancashire, Lahore to Gwalior ; No. 9 Lancashire, Gwalior to Fort William ; No. 5 Western, Ferozepore to Delhi ; No. 3 Scottish, Fort William to Lahore ; No. 9 Eastern, Delhi to Ferozepore.

Cavalry : 9th Lancers, from Umballa to England ; 2nd Dragoons, from England to Umballa.

Infantry : 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Sialkot to Multan ; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum-Dum to Lucknow ; 1st Battalion Border Regiment, Agra to Sialkot and Dharisar ; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Peshawar to Rawal Pindi ; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Lucknow to Murree ; 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, Multan to Agra ; 1st Battalion Royal Irish, Rawal Pindi to Peshawar.

Native troops : 5th Bengal Cavalry, Thal Chotiali to Meean Meer ; 14th Bengal Lancers, Meean Meer to Thal Chotiali. Sappers : First and second Companies, Roorkee to Peshawar ; third and eighth Peshawar to Roorkee. Infantry : 1st Bengal, Rawal Pindi to Fyzabad ; 8th Bengal, Nowshera to Buxa ; 16th Bengal, Fyzabad to Nowshera ; 33rd Bengal, Buxa to Rawal Pindi.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 7.

The annual cricket match between the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas was opened to-day. The Bombay in their first innings put together 179 runs. Double figures were obtained by F. D. Gaddum 29, C. E. Jervois 27, J. J. Hills 18, J. S. Ashby 12, A. Newnham 23, F. A. Prevost 24, and A. F. Pinhey 12. The Poona team failed to reach this total in their first innings, the sum of their contributions, amounting to 109. This was mainly due to the batting of Raikes, whose innings added 59 to the score. In their second attempt Bombay has commenced unfortunately. Three wickets had fallen at the call of time for 32 runs. It was raining heavily during the forenoon. The Governor and Lady Reay were present on the ground during the afternoon.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor is expected on the 10th at Burdwan, probably to inquire into the differences said to exist between the Dowager Maharani and the Rajbaree people.

From there Sir Rivers Thompson, accompanied by the Commissioner of the division, may go on a flying visit to Purneah to inspect the Assam-Behar State Railway.

AN ACTION BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS.

In the case of Raja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore *vs.* Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, in the High Court, when an application was made to have certain account books deposited with the Registrar of Assurances, Mr. Justice Pigot remarked that he was willing to do all that lay in his power to bring about a settlement between the two brothers, and he would be even inclined to go a step farther, and act as arbitrator in the suit.

Counsel on both sides thanked his lordship, and said they would communicate his sympathetic views to their clients.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, takes twenty-one days' leave.

Major Beck officiates in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, Assam.

The services of Lieutenant Parsons have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The services of Colonel Macdonald, Bangalore, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant Davidson, of the Wiltshire Regiment has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Davidson, R A., has been appointed a probationer in the Staff Corps.

Captain Rawlinson joins the staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as an A.-D.-C.

Colonel Chesney, Secretary to Government, military Department, is to have the local rank of Major General.

Major Patch officiates as Commissary-General, *vice* Colonel Badcock, granted furlough for one year.

Surgeon-Major Lyons has been granted leave in India for 270 days.

Surgeon Swaine has been granted thirty days' extension of leave.

The following appointments are made in the 2nd Sikhs :—Lieutenant Dunlop, Adjutant, *vice* Captain Fasken, and Lieutenant Swiney, Quarter-master, *vice* Lieutenant Dunlop.

Major Harden, General List, has been transferred to half-pay.

The Governor-General has decided that official reporters shall be appointed to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad. They will be held responsible for the publication of all Indian law reports, and are to be subject to a council composed of the judges of the respective courts, but paid by the Governor-General in Council. The present reporters are deemed to be appointed under these rules.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a statement concerning the intentions of the Government in respect to Egypt. He said the British Government will act in concert with the Powers, and particularly with Turkey, in the settlement of the country. British troops will remain in Egypt until the defences and the financial and administrative reforms are completed. With reference to the mission of Sir Drummond Wolff to Constantinople, he said that Sir Drummond will endeavour to make more satisfactory arrangements with the Porte for the defence of Suakim, England, however, retaining her control there.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

In the House of Commons last night Lord Randolph Churchill brought forward the Indian Budget. His lordship stated that the excess of expenditure owing to the Russian advance towards the Afghan frontier amounted to £4,960,000, including £250,000 for the subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan. Through the reduction of expenditure consequent upon the economies effected, the deficit for the current year has been reduced to £3,100,000, and it is proposed to meet it by an increased Irrigation Loan of £3,500,000, carrying forward to next year £1,500,000.

The total increase to be made in the Native Army amounts to 22,750 men, which necessitates an equivalent addition to the number of British troops in India.

His lordship severely criticised Lord Ripon's administration, and accused him of a want of foresight in connection with the late Russian advance, and concluded his speech by announcing that steps will be taken to resettle the Indian Land Revenue, and that a committee of inquiry will be appointed to examine the working of the Forest Laws. It was also the intention of the government to move next year for a Parliamentary inquiry to examine into the present system of Government in India.

After a long and animated debate the House voted the Budget.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

Mr. Arthur John Collins, Q.C., has been appointed Chief Judge of the High Court of Madras.

THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, AUG. 6.

A cordial interview took place to-day at Gastein between the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The Monetary Conference is adjourned until the 1st October.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The mortality from cholera at Marseilles is increasing.

MADRID, AUG. 5.

Upwards of four thousand cases and fifteen hundred deaths are occurring daily from cholera in the infected districts.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived at Suez from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 7.

French mail-steamer Yangtsi, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, AUG. 7.

H. M.'s Reinder left for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras ..... 4 11-16.

The Manchester market has been firm, higher prices asked checks business.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½	,, ,, ...	78
3	,, Consols for account	99⅞
4½	,, French Rentes	109⅜
Bar Silver		49⅛
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares ...		£60.

Arrivals—Italy, Discovered, and Congo.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surat steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras 4 11-16

The Manchester market has been very firm, prices hardening.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1s. 6d.
3	per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4	,, Rupee Paper	77
4½	,, do.	77½
3½	,, Sterling Loan	101½
4½	,, French Rentes	109⅛
Bar Silver		49 3-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £15,900,000 ; decrease, £1,300,000.

Bills discounted, £21,500,000, decrease, £600,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £25,800,000 ; decrease, £900,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrivals.—Clare.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

Aden, 7th.—Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach here before 10 from to-morro .

Cable Singapore-Perim still interrupted.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

Mandalay line still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, August 6.

10 p.m. ... ... 83°1

FRIDAY, August 7.

6 a.m.	79°6
10 a.m.	82°3
2 p.m.	83°8
4 p.m.	82°8

THE s.s. Teheran, with the outward English mails of the 31st July, left Suez for Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday.

IT is a fact, a correspondent assures us, that "Major" Tucker and a detachment of Salvationists have taken up their quarters at the Kennery Caves. They are making them the centre for vigorous work in Salsette among the Thacurs.

DR. HUME, M. B., has returned to Amraoti from privilege leave, and has cancelled his furlough.

THERE has been a fall of 31·42 inches of rain to the 2nd inst. at Nagpore, against 25·60 inches for the corresponding period last of year. Little rain has fallen in Berar.

DURING the month of May last there was a decrease of 3,939 tons of principal commodities on the Nizam's State line. The falling off chiefly was 3,016 tons of grain and 1,350 tons of oil seeds.

CHOLERA and small-pox still prevail in a few districts in Berar. Fever, measles, and bowel complaints are reported in all districts. Cattle are free from disease, except in the Basim district. Sowing operations have nearly been completed.

FIFTY thousand rupees' worth of copper coinage, forwarded by the Bombay Mint, has arrived in Bangalore for the Mysore Government.

DRS. NEVE AND M'CULLOCK write respecting the suffering and distress created by the earthquakes in Kashmere :—Through your columns we beg to thank all those who have so promptly responded to our appeal. We have received sufficient funds to relieve the more pressing wants of any sufferers by the earthquake who have not already been helped by the Government, and also to re-open more hospital wards to the urgent cases which require in-patient treatment. All subscribtions will be duly acknowledged in the next annual report of our work.

OUR Khandeish correspondent writes :—The torch-light dacoity which took place on the night of the 23rd April last, in the village of Gondegaom, Taluka Jamner (Khandeish), eighteen miles from Pachora, G. I. P. Railway station, has been most successfully traced. The eleven men concerned in it were arrested on the 28th ult. with jewelry and cash in their possession to the amount of about Rs. 2,300 by a police inspector of Berar (Booldana). The amount looted from the putwari's house, according to the *Bombay Police Gazette* of 28th May, is Rs. 2,808-4-0. This arrest must be considered most satisfactory, as the whole gang of dacoits, with their guns and swords, were captured at Sisrakheir, Raelgaon, and Andera (Moglai villages), thirty-six miles from Gondegaon ; and Mr. Unger, the police inspector of Berar, is to be congratulated on so successfully bringing to justice a band that was a terror in Khandeish. Lalloo Naik, the chief of the gang, and probably Tantiah Bheel's accomplice, is an old offender, and has sword-cut wounds on his wrist and chest. The gang consists of five Bheels, one Dhungar, four Mangs, and the Rajput patel of the village—young and villainous in appearance. The complainant, Ramcrishna Sakharam Kulkarni, stood aghast on hearing of the discovery made by the Buldana police inspector, as he had given up all hopes of his property, after a lapse of three months' search by the police. The patel being in Khandeish was ordered to be arrested. The other ten dacoits have been taken to Aurangabad, which is about thirty-six miles from Sisrakheir, and handed over to the Nizam's authorities, who will await the extradition order before the prisoners are made over to the Khandeish Collectorate. The reward is Rs. 300.

THERE has been something very like a "scene" in the Hyderabad Suburban Court, as Mr. C. J. Munden tells the story in the *Deccan Times*. Being judgment creditor and decree holder in a suit against Mr. W. D. Edwards, one of the accused in the recent libel case, he applied a few days ago for a warrant to attach and sell the printing presses, the property of the judgment debtor. In the course of a discussion with Mr. Van Ingen on the question of adjournment, Mr. Munden asserts that the judge, on account of some trifling misunderstanding, threatened to fine him for contempt of court. The pleader retorted that he was the last man to allow himself to be browbeaten. In a suit later on he says he thus addressed the court :—

"'I ask permission to withdraw from this suit, and that an adjournment be granted to my client to enable him to retain another pleader, as after the painful exhibition of temper displayed by the court to me, I feel that I cannot conduct the case with satisfaction to myself or justice to him.' The judge then became livid with rage and roared out in stentorian tones, 'Nor will you practise in this court again—you can go.' I said, 'What does the court mean by telling me I can go? Of course I can. I am going.' More furious than before, the judge shouted to the clerk, 'Strike him off the rolls,' and addressing me, 'You had better be civil.' I replied, 'An example of civility is sadly required from the Bench, and it will never meet with discourtesy from the Bar.' I then picked up my books, and politely bowed to the judge, and wished him 'good afternoon.' On reaching the door I cast my eyes toward the Bench, and perceived the judge regarding me with a most malignant scowl. I politely bowed to him again, when, beside himself with rage, he literally shrieked, 'Come back. Fetch him back,' to which invitation I paid no attention. The bailiff, however, followed me to my carriage, and said the judge wanted to see me. I said, 'I decline to go back ; the judge is not a gentleman, and does not know how to behave himself. I have my own dignity to conserve.'"

A MADRAS paper announces that Sir Frederick Roberts will leave England early in November, so as to be able to relieve Sir Donald Stewart at Bombay about the 24th idem. The *Mail* thinks "His Excellency's presence in England will be of great service to Her Majesty's Government. He made the personal acquaintance of Lord Randolph Churchill at Allahabad in February, and he is already intimate with the leading statesmen of both political parties. He will be regarded, alike by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, as the officer on whose discretion, resolution, and sagacity very momentous results to England and India may hinge in the next five years. Russia has returned the half-drawn sword in the sheath to suit her own convenience, and to enable her to complete her preparations. About the last man to believe in her having abandoned her traditional designs upon India is Sir Frederick Roberts."

THE idea of sending over a further team of Indian Volunteers to shoot for the Kolhapore Cup against representatives of other colonies and the United Kingdom could not unfortunately be realised, but, according to the *Daily News*, a few enthusiastic riflemen of Calcutta have gone over on their own account to compete for other prizes, and these, nothing daunted by difficulties, have endeavoured to form a team from among a number of efficient volunteers now home on leave from India. Captains Smith and Landells, with Private Sharpe, of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles ; Capt. H. H. Mance, of the Scinde Volunteers ; Private W. G. St. Clair, Moulmein Volunteers ; and Private Parsons, of the Bombay Mounted Rifles, have all expressed their willingness to take part in the Kolhapore match. Several others, however, were wanted to make up the eight with reserves, and the secretary of the team, when the mail left, was inviting communications from any gentlemen who were qualified and ready to shoot for India.

THE report of Colonel Crawford on the Shikarpore horse and cattle show shows an increase of 206 in the total number of exhibits, 815 animals being shown this year. In commenting upon the results, the Sind Commissioner points out that the popularity of these Sind horse shows is evidently increasing, and there seems no reason why with proper management they should not become a source of supply of suitable remounts for Army purposes. "During Sir Charles Napier's administration a regular horse mart was established at Sukkur, and Major-General Hunter was able in the first year to complete Fraser's Bombay Battery, and in the second year he compeletely horsed Smith's Battery, the Bundlecund Legion, and the 7th Bengal Cavalry. For Horse Artillery and European Dragoons he paid Rs. 450 for each horse, and for light field batteries never above Rs. 300. For some cause or other (not known) Sukkur was abandoned as a mart, and now, the Collector states, the country is drained of the most promising male stock by dealers, who buy cheap in Sind and realise handsome profits by exporting their purchases into Native States. Probably nothing would prevent this dealing more effectually than the establishment of recognised horse fairs, such as formerly existed at Sukkur. It is satisfactory to note that officers from Quetta and Jacobabad attended the show under report, and succeeded in obtaining a fair number of suitable remounts. This may prove an encouragement to vendors to come forward at the horse show time, instead of disposing of their stock to itinerant dealers."

THE Cairo authorities cannot be congratulated on their method of Dealing with the stray dog difficulty. A certain department at the Egyptian capital is entrusted with the duty of making periodical raids upon the unfortunate pariah street dogs. The dogs are captured at night-time, being enticed into sacks, and then transferred into a cart, built specially for the purpose, and generally waiting hard by. They are taken to an annex of the Khedivial Laboratory, where they are killed on scientific principles. So far so good. But what becomes of the carcases? A correspondent writes that these are carried to a piece of waste ground at old Cairo, where they are left to rot aboveground. The vultures and other birds of prey will not eat them, and the stench which they emit during the process of decomposition makes their last state worst than the first.

FURTHER news of a most serious nature has been received by the Chinese of the mutiny among the soldiers in Ili. After doing all the damage possible to the city and camps, and killing three of their officers, the mutineers separated into bands, which, not being strong enough singly to cope with the regulars, retired beyond the reach of pursuit. They have now combined their forces, and inflicted repeated defeats upon the Imperialists. Urgent requests for reinforcements are being daily received by Liu Chin-tang, Governor of the New Dominion, who has made a full report of the facts to the Throne. The mutineers are believed to be secretly assisted by the Russians, who give them advice and furnish them with arms and ammunition.

THE Bishop of Sydney writes to contradict a report put forth by Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., that he had directed or advised the clergy of the diocese of Sydney to repel from communion those who have contracted marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Bishop says :—The Bishops of New South Wales have collectively advised their clergy to obey the law of the Church of England, by declining to celebrate such marriages. The law of the colony—most unhappily, as I think—allows them ; but, of course, it imposes no obligation to celebrate them, leaving each religious body to be guided by its own laws. I do not suppose that the warmest advocates of the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill in England would dream of attempting any coercion in this matter. Except in this common action of the episcopate of the province, I have taken no step whatever. Personally, for reasons which I have publicly given, I hold that these marriages are, in themselves and in their logical consequences, injurious to the highest welfare of human society, and at variance with the Christian idea of marriage ; and I shall always use any influence which I possess to discourage them. But discouragement is one thing, excommunication is altogether another.

THERE is a certain grim humour in the fact that Dr. Ginsburg bought for the sum of three shillings the bundle of "Shapira manuscripts" which he examined some time since for the British Museum. The unlucky owner then asked something like a million sterling for his whole collection. Had the documents proved genuine, the price would not have been too extortionate to bargain on. But first the Berlin experts and then our own pronounced the pretended texts a mass of impudent though ingenious forgeries ; the wretched owner committed suicide ; and now the lot has been sold by Messrs. Lotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge for a few pounds. The leather Deuteronomy, which, had it stood Dr. Ginsburg's examination, would now probably be amongst the choicest treasures of the museum, went for £10 5s., and that was the highest price given for a single lot.

THE Thionville Fete, in honour of the Abbé Gregoire, coincided with the death there of the oldest Rosière in France. She was born at Strasburg in 1793, and was married to a soldier named Fousser on the same day as the wedding of Napoleon and Marie Louise. Her wedding took place in virtue of an Imperial decree ordaining that 6,000 retired veterans who had gone through at least one campaign were to be married to the most virtuous girls in France, and that the latter were to receive dowries of 6,000 francs each from the Emperor and a bridal dress from the Commune in which they were respectively born. Those girls who had previously been elected Rosières were to be placed on a more favoured footing, and their future children were to be regarded as forming part of the adopted family of the Emperor and Empress-Napolean III., on the occasion of his visit to Strasburg as Prince-President to open the Kehl bridge, received a visit from Dame Fousser, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, with a copy of the decree of 1810. He was then poor, but remembered when he became Emperor to accord her and hers the patronage which his uncle promised, and kept his word. Some of her posterity were appointed to minor posts in the Imperial residences, and a granddaughter was attached to the Empress Eugenie's wardrobe.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN connexion with the Hyderabad Contingent, Major Proudfoot, Commandant 4th Infantry, Bolarum, and Lieutenant Shute, R. A., Commandant No. 2 Field Battery, have proceeded on furlough to Europe on medical certificate. One Morris aiming tube, with 5,000 rounds of ammunition, has been issued to each of the infantry regiments gratis by the Government of India. Colonel Bell, Commandant 2nd Cavalry H. C., having proceeded on two months' privilege leave, Major Hamilton, the 2nd-in-command, is officiating. Captain Adye, Transport Officer, Suakim, has returned, and will join the 1st Infantry H. C.

THE *Madras Mail* recalls the fact that as the departure from India of any Commander-in-Chief "with intent to return to Europe shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office," Sir Frederick Roberts will vacate the office of Commander-in-Chief of Madras on his embarkation for Europe next Tuesday. The provisional command of the Madras Army will then devolve upon Major-General Bowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding the Mysore Division as senior general officer.

WE spoke (says the Lahore paper) of the 28th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, some time ago, as singular for the number of its colonels (5). But we observe there is another Madras regiment, the 29th Madras Native Infantry, which has no less than six colonels on its rolls. Only two more would cause the regiment to be wholly officered by colonels, and to this distinction the Madras Army is fast approaching.

COLONEL HUDSON, C.B., who is now Brigadier-General Commanding at Suakim, will complete his seven years as Commandant 28th Regiment Punjab Infantry on Monday next, and so be required, under the new limited tenure rules, to vacate. His supersession to a permanent brigade command is of course now a certainty. The vacancy in the regiment, it is believed, will go regimentally, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hills, who will have served within fourteen days of a quarter of a century with it, on the vacancy occurring obtaining the command, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, who joined it 24 years ago, becoming 2nd-in-command, and Major St. Laurent wing commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Hills joined the service in August, 1857, and first served with the 38th B. I., joining the 23th on 24th August, 1860 ; he served with it in the Cossyah Campaign of 1862-63 and the Afghan War. Major St. Laurent has been with the regiment for over 17 years.

THE Cossipore Artillery Volunteers have doubled their numbers during the past six months. The Government have sanctioned the strength of the Battery to be 100 rank and file, and the present enrolled strength is 84 members, recruited principally from the mills on the Hooghly above Calcutta. A fair number of gentlemen at Barrackpore have also joined the ranks. In consequence of the increase in numbers, it has been necessary to elect more officers, and the following gentlemen have been duly elected by the corps :—To be Captain—Lieutenant J. F. Butchart. To be Lieutenants—Messrs. P. D. Barclay, W. Smith, and R. Thomas. A certain proportion of the young men connected with the mills have gone over to the Reserve, instead of joining the Artillery Volunteers.

A FABLE.

REGRETFULLY DEDICATED TO WEG.

A LAMB and goose, about a garden walking,
Of this and that and t'other thing were talking,
When on a sudden, 'mid their friendly chat,
The lamb inquired, "Why, bless my soul! what's that?
The little herb that's growing at our feet,
And yields so strong a fragrance and so sweet?"
'That," said the goose, "you surely know is mint,
But if you don't, I'll give you just a hint.
That is the herb of which men sauce prepare
When roasted lamb is in the bill of fare."
"Ah, speak not thus!" the lamb exclaimed in tears,
Nor fill a guileless mind with horrid fears!"
"What nonsense!" gruffly then the goose replied,
While with his tail his eyes the lambkin dried,
"See, here is sage, and onions there close by,
And yet you do not see me moan and cry,
Though well I know men sage and onions use
To make the stuffing for a roasted goose!"
"Ah, speak not thus!" the lamb exclaimed again,
"Indeed you put me to exceeding pain!
I cannot bear such talk. I think 'tis wrong.
Besides, my stomach never was too strong!"
"I," said the goose, "a better plan propose
Than weeping o'er anticipated woes.
Mint, sage, and onions, let us all devour,
Root, stock, and branch, and leaf, and stem, and flower.
If naught for stuffing or for sauce remain,
Our lives are safe, I think you'll own that's plain."
"With all my heart," the lamb replied, "agreed!
You are a genius, Mr. Goose, indeed!"
Forthwith, so well his part performed each friend,
Of mint, and sage, and onions was an end.

At dawn next morning when the farmer woke
He stretched, and yawned, and thus at last he spoke,
"To-day's my birthday! Bless my heart alive!
I'll have my friends to dine at half-past five.
Here, cook! What can you give us for a feast,
A birthday spread for half a score at least?"
"Sir," said the cook, "I'll do the best I'm able,
You'll want a joint for each end of the table.
Let's see. There's lamb, and goose." "The very thing!
Quick! get them ready. I will go and bring
Mint for the lamb, and stuffing for the goose.
Come, look alive, for there's no time to lose!"
And so, on hospitable thoughts intent,
The farmer forth into his garden went.
There, finding mint and sage and onions gone,
He stood a while in thought, but cried anon,
"Well, lamb without mint sauce we all can eat,
And, though unstuffed, roast goose is still a treat."
The dinner's ready served at half-past five,
And sharp to time the hungry guests arrive,
And one and all are with their host agreed
The lamb and goose are very good indeed!

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.—The barometer has fallen from slightly to moderately on the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Sind ; and has risen elsewhere. A small barometric depression has appeared in the Punjab. That reported yesterday over Lower Bengal has become evanescent, though the winds are still cyclonic there. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Akyab, and moderate over the rest of Burma, Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces ; none in the Punjab plains. Light showers are reported from Guzerat and the Malabar coast. The total amounts are considerably below the averages in the Punjab, Khandesh, and the Deccan. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Bombay ; and has risen slightly elsewhere. Highest yesterday 112° at Dera Ismail Khan. Rain today :—Ranikhet, 3½ inches ; Saugor, 1¼ inches ; Bareilly, and Darjeeling, 1 inch ; Simla, Lucknow, Allahabad, Silchar, Dacca, Raipor, Seoni, Puchmarbi, Morar, and Mirzapore, below 1 inch. Previously :—Naini Tal, 9½ inches ; Bahraich, 3 inches ; Rai Bareilly and Gya, 1½ inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	28	5	28	61	29	12	29	68
Aug. 6, Thursday	0	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug. 7, Friday	...	...	0	28	0	25	0	11
Total.....	28	75	28	92	29	37	29	79
Corresponding date last year	39	63	45	46	43	35	43	0

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE report for the year ending 31st March was issued yesterday with the usual statement of accounts and the reports of heads of departments. The report states :—

The year 1884-85 has, like its immediate predecessors, closed with a satisfactory surplus of revenue. The estimates for the year were—Revenue Rs. 35,07,000 ; Less—Estimated reduction in Dock dues, recommended in Budget Memorandum and given effect to from 1st April, 1884, Rs. 24,375 ; total Rs. 34,82,625 ; Expenditure, including interest upon debt Rs. 32,17,000 ; Add—Amount of Municipal taxes paid, but excluded from the estimates for reasons given in Budget Memorandum Rs. 1,06,716 ; total Rs. 33,23,716 ; Estimated Surplus Rs. 1,58,909. Against these estimates the Trustees have to put—Actual receipts for the year Rs. 39,22,380 ; Actual expenditure on Revenue Account do. Rs 34,97,593 ; Actual Surplus Rs. 4,84,787. From this surplus the Trustees are under engagement to Government to set aside one lakh towards a Sinking Fund, but instead of applying the amount to the reduction of Capital debt, they have the option of spending it upon New Works for which Capital would otherwise have to be borrowed, and this option it is proposed to exercise. The surplus for the year will thus be reduced to Rs. 3,84,787.

The expenditure upon Capital work during the year has been—Prince's Dock Rs. 50,044-8-4 ; Dock Extension Works, Rs. 86,391-7-2 ; New Works, Ordinary, Rs. 4,52,615-11-4, total Rs. 5,89,051-10 10. And money has been found for this expenditure as follows :—Advanced from Revenue Rs. 3,84,787-5-10 ; Appropriation of allotment for Sinking Fund Rs. 1,00,000 ; total Rs. 4,84,787-5-10. Taken from Cash Balance Rs. 95,119-5-2 ; Refund from Surplus Revenue of 1883-84 of expenses in connection with Debenture Loans, 1880-82, Rs. 9,144-15-10.

The Trustees have already received from Government power to borrow to the extent of 12 lakhs for the completion of Prince's Dock and 10 lakhs for the Mody Bay Works, the expenditure on which during 1884-85 is included under the head of "New Work." This power to borrow has not yet been exercised. The Trustees are still in correspondence with Government as to the terms on which they shall borrow for the Dock Extension. In these circumstances it has been deemed expedient to treat the amount of Revenue appropriated for the construction of New Works during the year, viz., Rs. 3,84,787-5-10, as a temporary advance, and an opportunity to replace this sum, as well as that borrowed from the Cash Balance, viz., Rs. 95,119-5-2, will be taken whenever the Trustees deem the time fitting for the issue of a loan under one or other of the sanctions in force. The Trustees will then have a Revenue Reserve as follows :—Surplus, 1882-84 (for the most part invested) Rs. 3,88,806-14-7 ; Surplus 1884-85 Rs. 3,84,787-5-10 ; total Rs. 7,73,594-4-5. The need for strengthening their hands by the accumulation of a reserve has been brought home to the Trustees afresh by their experience in connection with the Dock Extension Works. Without the existing reserve they would, within the past few months, have been in momentary dread of having abruptly to close the works, whereas they have been able steadily to carry them on, and they will be able to continue them long enough to afford time to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to settle the terms on which a loan may be raised, if no undue delay in the communications between the Governments takes place.

It may be that when the terms on which the Trustees may borrow are finally agreed upon, they will find it so easy to obtain from time to time the money they require, that all need for relying upon their Revenue Reserve will have passed away. On the other hand, if the Dock Extension Capital be raised by a succession of small loans as money is actually required, it may occasionally be found that when money is needed, the market, owing to some temporary panic or untoward circumstance, is not prepared to absorb a loan. But even leaving such a contingency out of sight, so far as the Dock Loan is concerned, it will be recollected that the earlier Debenture Loans issued by the Trustees, viz., 10 lakhs in 1880 and 7 lakhs in 1881, run for seven years only, so that they will fall due in 1887 and 1888. It has ever been the intention to replace these loans by borrowing afresh, but past experience has shown that it is not always possible to obtain money just when wanted, and it is, therefore, believed that in the circumstances the Trustees will not demur to the accumulation of a reasonable reserve in the hands of the Trustees.

The Income and Expenditure of the Trust for the past five years are thus contrasted :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85
Income	27,66,824	37,45,640	36,60,801	39,35,486	39,22,380
Expenditure	27,03,941	28,72,610	30,98,595	33,13,515	34,97,593
Surplus	62,883	8,73,030	5,62,209	6,21,941	4,84,787

But for reductions made in the rates from time to time, the revenue would have steadily increased each year. On 1st April 1882 Dock and Bunder rates were reduced to an estimated extent of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum ; on 10th August 1883 Port dues were decreased to the estimated extent of Rs. 51,250 per annum ; and on 1st April 1884 Dock dues on shipping were reduced to the estimated extent of Rs. 24,375 per annum.

The total number of vessels that entered the Port during the past three years (excluding Government vessels, vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing boats and boats under 10 tons) has been as follows :—

	1881-85. No.	Tonnage.	1883-84. No.	Tonnage.	1882-83. No.	Tonnage
Steam Vessels	1,060	1,379,010	936	1,322,111	913	1,196,134
Sailing Vessels square-rigged	105	86,455	134	113,892	119	111,703
Country Craft	11,437	478,230	14,948	505, 87	12,093	485,232

These figures show that there has been an increase in the aggregate number of square-rigged vessels from 1,100 in 1883-84 to 1,165 in 1884-85, and their tonnage from 1,436,000 to 1,465,465. The average size of square-rigged vessels is, however, less than in the previous year, being in the case of steamers 1,301 tons against 1,360 in 1883-84, and in the case of sailing ships 823 tons against 850 in 1883-84. There is a decrease also in the number and tonnage of country craft, but the heavy falling off in the imports of cotton from the Coast is more than sufficient to account for it. The tendency still is for steam tonnage to increase, and for sailing tonnage to fall off. In 1880-81 (to go no further back) sailing vessels bore a proportion of 23 per cent. to the total square-rigged tonnage, whereas in 1884-85 they only give 9 per cent. In quantity the traffic has on the whole remained nearly stationary, the falling off in exports at the Dock Basins being compensated for by heavier exports at the Dock. Cotton, as was to be expected from the unfavorable season, shows the heaviest falling off, while Sugar, Kerosine Oil, Twist and Yarn, and Hides show a marked improvement. At the Prince's Dock the wharfage fees are now merged in the landing and shipping charges. The most marked feature which the statement of wharfage fees discloses is the effect of the transfer of traffic from Elphinstone Estate to Mody Bay which took place towards the close of the year. It caused an increase in the wharfage return from the latter property and checked the increase which the Elphinstone Estate has steadily shown.

The ground-rents, including the extra fees levied on goods left on the wharves beyond the number of free days allowed, amount to Rs. 4,66,852 against Rs. 4,20,178 for 1883-84. Of the amount received in 1884-85, Rs. 1,85,814 was on account of land leased, and the balance Rs. 2,81,388 on account of land occupied for the storage of goods. On 31st Mar[illegible] 1885, 200,084 square yards of land vested in th[illegible] were held on lease, of which 131,102 [illegible] are on Elphinstone Estate. D[illegible] square yards were leased, of w[illegible] are situated on Elphinstone [illegible] yards on Mody Bay Estate [illegible] Reclamation, and 1,888 on th[illegible] perty. The small area taken [illegible] Estate is in marked contrast [illegible] up in former years. In 1883-84 [illegible] on that property were le[illegible] yards in 1882-83, and 40,

entrance channel, the work was done between 1st November 1881 and 16th February 1885, and the level of the channel was reduced from 60·07 to 55·00 on Town Hall datum. The Dock channel was widened at the north-west corner by the removal of 43,060 tons of mud, &c. The work was done at a cost of ans. 10·80 per ton or Rs. 29,683 in the year.

The amount spent upon Prince's Dock Capital account to 31st March 1885 was Rs. 86,07,003; of which there has been borrowed 75,90,914; and of the balance Rs. 10,10,089: Rs. 9,60,945 has been met from a permanent allocation of the surplus revenue of past years, and the residue, being the expenditure during 1884-85, Rs. 50,044 has been met by a temporary advance from the same source. The Trustees have Government sanction to raise a loan of 12 lakhs for the completion of Prince's Dock, but they have not yet availed themselves of it.

The Trustees during the year decided upon the system to be adopted in lighting the Entrance channel, and sanctioned the purchase of the necessary apparatus. A Tide Gauge Tower will be erected on the central Pier of the Dock entrance, and will carry an electric light to illuminate the approaches, and also a light to mark the south side of the Channel by red rays and the fairway by white rays. A Tower on the north side of the entrances will carry a light to mark the fairway by white rays and the north side of the channel by green rays. Oil will be used as an illuminant for the channel lights, but the lighting apparatus will be so constructed that electricity may be hereafter used if deemed expedient; the sanctioned estimate for the whole of the work is Rs. 19,655.

The various Light-houses have been maintained in good order during the year. Complaints made regarding the want of power of the new Sunk Light are being gone into and the subject of strengthening the Light is under consideration. The Beacons have also been kept in thorough repair. The removal of the "Apollo Reef" was proceeded with when divers and plant could be spared from more pressing works. The reef is now down to within 4½ feet from the surrounding level of the harbour. The original estimate for the work was Rs. 20,250, and there was expended to 31st March Rs. 22,154, or Rs. 1,904 in excess. The Engineer has been asked to furnish a further report on the subject. The removal of the "Raleigh" patch has also made satisfactory progress. Rs. 2,091 having been spent out of an estimate of Rs. 5,000 and 21½ brass of material having been removed. A rock which was reported to be a danger off Carnac Bunder was partially removed, the height being reduced at the highest point from 5' 3" below low water to 6' 1" below low water; the amount spent being Rs. 498 and the quantity of rock removed being 10½ brass.

In connection with the prosecution of the Dock Extension Scheme, the conditions of contract and specification for constructing the walls and entrances of the Dock were approved by the Trustees on 21st August 1884; tenders were then invited, both in England and in India. It was found that, with all the Dock masonary built in pumice mortar, the tenders compared thus:—Messrs. Glover and Co. Rs. 47,12,315: Messrs. Kirby and Co. Rs. 43,75,353, Trustees' Engineer's estimate, with allowance for contingencies Rs. 47,21,040 and on the assumption that ¼ths of the rubble would be set in plain mortar, the results were:—Messrs. Glover and Co. Rs. 44,73,815, Messrs. Kirby and Co. Rs. 42,49 353, Trustees' Engineer's estimate, with contingencies Rs. 46,12,140. Upon the recommendation of the Special Committee it was resolved to accept Messrs. Kirby and Co.'s tender, which was lowest, and the contract was signed by the Trustees on 17th March. The Engineer's Report contains a detailed account of the progress the works had made by the end of the financial year for which a sum of Rs. 52,536-14-0 was paid to the contractors. For work done departmentally the amount spent was Rs. 33,851-9-2. Two special Assistant Engineers were obtained from England primarily for service in connection with the Dock Extension Works.

The law (Section 68 of Port Trust Act, 1879) makes it necessary that the plans and estimates for any new works estimated to cost more than 2 lakhs shall be submitted to, and be approved by, Government before being commenced. This procedure was carefully followed, and the approval of Government to the plans and estimates was communicated by Resolution dated 25th March 1884. It was with some surprise, therefore, that the Trustees received through the Bombay Government on 4th October a telegram from the Government of India calling for detailed plans and estimates for examination by their Public Works Department, and requesting that, pending the result of such examination, the beginning of the work should be deferred. The plans and estimates were forwarded, but it was pointed out that all legal requirements with regard to the approval of plans and estimates had already been satisfied, and that the Bombay Government Resolution on the subject had been before the Government of India since March 1884, and the very serious consequences which would result from any further delay were explained. The result of this representation was that by Resolution dated 5th November the local Government intimated that the Government of India had telegraphed their general approval of the plans and estimtaes for the Dock Extension works and had withdrawn their objection to the prosecution of the Dock. With their detailed remarks upon the estimates received with Government Resolution, dated 17th December the Government of India called for data to prove that the Dock extension was likely to be financially successful, and they expressed the opinion that if the widths of entrance were increased from 66 to 80 and if the 100 ton crane were moved from its present position into the new Dock the larger ships of H. M.'s Navy and, possibly, the Merchant ships of the future might obtain accommodation which the smaller entrance would deny them. As the financial aspect of the question had been fully discussed with the Bombay Government only a reference to the past correspondence was necessary upon that point, and with regard to increasing the width of entrance the 66 feet had been found to answer so well in the case of Prince's Dock that, so far as Merchant vessels are concerned, it was intimated that it was considered inexpedient to adopt the suggestion of the Government of India. It is obvious also that increased width of entrance could only be obtained at an increased expense both on first cost and subsequent maintenance. So far as vessels of H. M.'s Navy are concerned a mercantile dock, without dry dock accommodation as an adjunct, could be of little use. Government had previously enquired of the Trustees the terms on which they would construct a Dry Dock in connection with the Wet Dock Extension, but the Trustees could neither see their way to give up the land that would be required for repairing shops nor the water area required for the Dry Dock. As, therefore, Government had under contemplation the provision of a suitable Dry Dock elsewhere at Bombay the need for the Trustees incurring additional expense in connection with the entrance did not appear to be great. The ...sion of width of entrance has since been re... the Government of India, but the Trus... owing to their financial position in ... extension, been able so much as ... Government applying for ... Extension Loan, should ... be prepared to raise a ... as dated 21st May ... on 28th July ... mbay Port ... as the ... dia

decided upon their requirements. It is proposed to transfer the whole of the office establishments of the Trust to the proposed new building, and also to have the Board Room there. A reference was made to Government to ascertain whether their views as to joint Port Trust and Customs occupancy would be modified in consequence of the Trustees' decision to place all their Offices in one building. Government have since stated their preference for another arrangement, the consideration of which, together with the general question, has been postponed until the Dock Extension Loan question is settled. The question is one, however, with regard to which it is hoped that there may be no great delay, as the office accommodation for the Dock and Traffic staff, as well as for the Customs Establishment at the Dock, is far from satisfactory. In the meantime the lease of the offices in the Sailors' Home occupied by the Port Officer has been renewed at a somewhat increased rent until 31st December 1887.

Captain Morland, Port Officer, was absent on special leave from 13th June till 13th December, and his place was taken by Captain Parker from Karachi. Mr. W. G. Corke, Deputy Port Officer, whose appointment is in the hands of Government, was retired on pension from 31st March 1885 on account of his age, he being 67 years old. Mr. Corke has faithfully and zealously served the Trust and its predecessors in the management of the harbour and upon work connected with it for the long period of 43 years. On Mr. Little assuming the office of Solicitor to Government on 16th May 1884 Mr. Yorke Smith was appointed Solicitor to the Trust in his stead. The only change on the Board during the year was caused by the resignation of Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., whose place was taken by Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S. As in former years, the thanks of the Trustees are due to their officers and servants for the zeal and efficiency with which their duties have been performed.

THE GOVERNOR OF KASSALA'S LETTER TO GORDON.

THE following is the translation of a letter written by Sheikh Mohamed Osman Morghini, Governor of Kassala, to General Gordon at Khartoum, early in February of last year, and entrusted to Sheikh Hamid Idris, who on arriving at Khartoum found that the place had been in the enemy's hands for over three days. He managed to escape with the letter and arrived in Cairo on the 3rd July.

To His Excellency the Governor General of Soudan.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your honoured letter by Hagg Ezzeddin, and fully understand it, at the same time thanking the Almighty that you are in good health and Khartoum is in safety. There is no doubt that it is all owing to your presence and good heart, with admirable management and precaution, also there is no doubt all your doings are for the comfort and redemption of the lives of those in it. As to the despatch of troops from here to Kassala, I have already informed your Excellency that I sent both Ali bey Elbakhut, Inspector of Benannis, and Ali bey Hamud, late inspector of (the Kassan) division Elhabeeb to the Governor of the Sennaar. The Beys returned from the town in the month of Moharram (This will be in November 1884) with letters from El Mahafez (Governor), in which he stated that he sent the troops by the Nile to his Excellency Elwaln, (Governor General) and from there all went to the Moudir of Kassala. The said Beys also informed me verbally to that effect. I was anxiously waiting to hear of the expected arrival of the army sent to your assistance, when I was very delighted to learn by your favour that the army had arrived at Dongola, so I am in hopes that by this time they are with you and you have had all you wished for (Thank God) the moudiria here and the army station are at ease and safe as the rebels have no hope of success. But the delay in sending me reinforcement has made the rebels believe that there is none left coming and they are increasing in number and gathering near Ban Amier and Elkahdune in large force, and demanding the submission of our people. But I encouraged them to fight, which they did, the result being in our favour. So the rebels left the neighbourhood and gathering near subdivided. Therefore the inhabitants of the said place fought them with great courage and defeated them, capturing forty rifles and their camels, which encouraged them, when they returned in larger numbers, surrounded and attacked the town, which they occupied. I often spoke to Ali Bey Elbakhut to call Ben Aniurs tribe from all parts and Ali Bey Tammed also, as well as Elhasun. When all came together, they went on Saturday, the 17th of the month of Saffar at 3 o'clock. (This will be in Dec. 1884,) under the command of the said Beys and fighting took place; but in a short time all the Badawin went away, leaving Ali Bey Elbakhut with only eight men and Ali Bey Hamud with five. Therefore they were defeated by the rebels who killed every one of them. The gentlemen who are known besides the Beys are Shiekh Moostapha, Shiekh Osman, and ten Khalifas, including Shiekh Abdellah, the Shiekh of Holletna el-Sanieh (this means the highest Shiekh in the place; one who takes care of the Arabian garments worn in parades). God's mercy be on them in a future state, for there are but few men there. The loss of our Beys and sheikhs is beginning to tell on our friendly tribes and moreover they delay in sending reinforcements which will be the cause of bringing our men gone over to the rebels. But I hope that you will not hear of any more bad news like this. The Maliafeze writes to say that it would be better if one from the good families of the country be called and made Governor of the whole place and the Egyptian troops removed. But with my experience and knowledge, I cannot agree with them, as it would be a great mistake, unless the Government will assist. Accordingly I have to inform him that the removal of the Egyptian army will be the means of a great disturbance in the whole country. I also told him to leave everything until we receive your orders as to what means the new Government is going to adopt. I must bring to your notice that when both Beys went to Massawah the Moliofez (Governor) met them with a great kindness and gave Ali Bey Elbakhut 500 rifles and 10,000 dollars, also £200 so that he would be able to protect the country. There can be no doubt both Beys were faithful to the very last of their lives. A short time after the moodeer came from the West and he did not know of what had taken place. At night the rebels rushed on him with their men, but I am thankful to say that they did not succeed, for he is a man of courage and he turned them out of Sebderan, and came back afterwards to this Moudiria. He only lost one man. May I beg of your Excellency to consider him as one of the four faithful men. About Elsana Ahmed and his uncles the Shareffes, I have sent for fear that the wicked would take hold of them and no doubt torture them. I beg that you will let me know if this will meet your Excellency's wish.

(Sd.) MOHAMED OSMAN MORGHINI.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 6.

Vint, Lieut., Bo. 1st Grs., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Duffus, Lt., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

AUGUST 7.

Mad. 32nd M. N. I., on leave, M. C., to ...

...ad. 16th M. N. I., to join, to Madras.

...VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

...EGIMENTAL ORDERS

... the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 8,

... Colaba is available for practice for ...olunteers every Saturday and Wed... further orders, from 4 p.m. to dark. ...his day, Saturday, the 8th instant, ...notify their intention not later than ...ay they wish to fire, to allow of ar... ...g made for markers, &c. Ammuni... ...ned at Head Quarters on the same ...e season, i.e., at Re. 1-8 per 100, on ...y the Adjutant.

...sworth having joined is taken on ...he Corps from the 7th July last, ...Company. The following members ...taken on the strength of the Corps ...d posted as follows:—Vols. W. F. ... E. Gabriel, A Company.

By order.
A. W. PRIOR, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

...COURT—AUGUST 8.

...on'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

...aring and final disposal.

... Long Causes.

...assantrao Bhaskerjee and others ...mundrao and others—W. and G., ...Khunderao M ...
...-Dinshaw Jehangir Lawyer vs. ...hangir Lawyer and another—Mac...

...di Shivarattan vs. Girdhari Bho...
...Valjee Assar vs. Hemraj Luckmi... ...Hore, C. and B. ...
...—The Naraven Cotton Mills vs. ...as—Muljee, B. B. ...
...—The Naraven Cotton Mills vs. ...—Muljee, B. B. ...
...eckchund Meghjee vs. Sewjee ...er—Hore, C. and B. ...
...herjee Merwanjee Nareelwala ...—Bomonjee and H ...
...N.—Jamadas Vussonjee vs. ...re—Hore, C. and B. ...
...ebhoy Bhugwandas vs. Bhagir... ...Nanu and H., and in person.

... (Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

... and final disposal.

... Causes.

...Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed ...med Hajee Abdoola and ...S. and Macfarlane and E—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain Geo. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (8th ultimo) with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Arcot, 1,160 tons, Captain W. Personage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th ultimo), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. Dobbie, Rashid Rahmatoola and wife, and 48 deck.

THE ship County of Forfar, 997 tons, Captain Dawson, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (13th May), brought a cargo of 1,492 tons; she is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Bussorah (29th ultimo), brought a general cargo, 95 chests opium, Dr. S. M. Hassen as first class and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain A. Penfound, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Esmailji Jaafarji and one servant and 12 deck.

DEPARTURES OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. steam-ship Verona, 1,862 tons, Captain M. De Harne, sails to-day for Shangai with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr. Brown, Mr. S. C. Gordon, and Mr. F. A. Lloyd. For Madras.—Mr. H. Pelly. For Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hewett. For Melbourne.—Mr. A. D. Price, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Miss Edith Brown, and Mr. E. Cooper. For Sydney.—Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Searle, Miss Searle, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. W. Carter, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Bell and wife, Mr. W. H. Reglands, and Mr. T. Fernandez.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Calcutta, July 8.
	Arcot (s)	Personage	Calcutta, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Madura (s)	Penfound	Malabar Coasts and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Merka, Nacoda, for Zanzibar.
" Verona, Horne, Colombo and Shangai.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamers Khandalla and Engineer. Ship Lancaster Castle, Sydney Pacres, George Curtis, Ballochmyle, County Inverness, and County of Kinross.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—15 packages provisions, 4 packages medicine, other sorts, 6 packages cheese, and 2 packages confectionery, H V Haji Jackaria; 4 cases silver wire, A Khimchund; 10 cases candles and 16 cases oilmanstore, E Soodeen; 5 casks paint of sorts, John Fleming; 6 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 10 cases papers, Rogers and Co; 2 cases medicine, other sorts, 25 cases sundries, 10 cases beer, 1 puncheon spirit of wine, and 13 cases hams and bacon, Treacher and Co.
Kanara s—75 cases matches, Abdoolally Ibaik Adam.
Lawada s—8 packages writing paper, A K Tayebaily.
Malwa s—10 packages provision, 3 cases cheese, and 1 case me icine other sorts, M A Cader; 8 cases medicine other sorts, Heerji Mooljee.
Khedive s—7 cases French polish, Rehimtoola Jetha; 10 boxes brandy, C Fleming and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—15 cases slates, Mahomedally Adamji.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—1 butt whisky, C H B Forbes.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Verona s—12 cases claret, King, King and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Donald s—1,00 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
Peveril s—60 bales wool, G Tooiseedrass; 416 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,00 cwts whe t, L Poonsee; 4,00 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, G Motee; 620 cwts cruhed bones, P Doujee; 135 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Clan Macdonald s—25 bales wool, K Koosal.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—6½ cwts Ivory, S Darwisk; 24 bales skins, P Damjee; 317 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 4 bales silk waste, Damodardass; 31 bales skins, S J Mahomed; 110 cwts horns, F M Rahimbhoy; 8 bales skins, John Campbell; 92 cwts gum, V Poonja.

FROM ANTWERP.

Selembria s—400 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 2, 00 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus; 1,500 cwts grouodnuts, Kalli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilburn Tower s—2,625 cwts Mowra seed, R Jeevaraj.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore s—25 bales twist, T Mooljee and Sons; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon; 175 bales twist, N B Modee; 57 bales twist, M Hurnuckchund; 17 bales twist, G Bhoobu mull; 70 bales twist, M Cawasjee; 7 cwts peacock feathers, C Mahomed; 37 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhoy and Co; 20 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 24 cwts ivory, T Jaffarbhoy; 30 cwts onions, Hossan Bazan; 82 bales twist, Tata and Co; 53 bales cotton, K Kalooram; 95 cwts opium, B and P's Co.
Verona s—4½ chest opium, S Buldeedass; 33 cwts opium, S J David; 18½ cwts opium, T Luckminaram; 5 cwts opium, Tata and Co; 5 cwts opium, S Sevdutrai; 53½ cwts opium, N S Ezra; 37 cwts opium, C Ebram; 13 cwts opium, E Noordeen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangalore s—50 bales piece goods and 50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
Verona s—21 chests opium, S Abraham; 78 chests opium, S J David; 30 chests opium, T Luckminaram; 1½ chests opium, R Baldeydass; 10 chests opium, J E Ezra; 167½ chests opium, E Sassoon; 19 chests opium, B Balchund; 12 chests opium, H Hurbilas; 13 chest opium, E D Sassoon; 1 chest opium, C Vishwanath; 9 chests opium, K Kalooram; 3 chests opium, J Chaitram; 6 chests opium, S Sevdutrao; 1 chest opium, K Hurnandhrao.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. As a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c., &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 22 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
LONDON OFFICE:—1 Royal Exchange Buildings.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH PAYNE & SMITHS.
RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

N. B.—The Company is a member of the English Fire Offices Committee.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,660
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1883	£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have a reduced extra premium charged.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods o adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,034 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Func.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 ;
1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ..	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0 / 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 25
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,20
Do. 10 do. .. 1,70
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA.
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.
From Sir COMER PATHERAM.
I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.
From Sir H. BURKE.
Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.
From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.
I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.
From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.
Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.
From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.
I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.
From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.
I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

GLENLIVET WHISKY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"
GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."
"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"
The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.
Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.
It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,
No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,
where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—
JOHN MORGAN & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.	LIQUEURS, &c.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
9 8	5 1 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	52 0	54 0
7 4	...	Chartreuse, green, per bottle	7 8	...
6 4	...	Do. yellow	6 8	...
59 0	63 0	Benedictine from the Monastery	62 0	65 0
51 4	53 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
38 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	...
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
...	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	...	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	13 8	...

BEER AND CIDER.

5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE undersigned, of Manchester, England, having heard, that fraudulent imitations of their Sewing Thread on Cards are being offered for sale in Bombay and elsewhere, they hereby give notice, that persons participating in such fraud, will be prosecuted, such fraudulent imitations are found to contain short measure. Ermen and Roby's genuine Cards are as shewn below. In the middle under the thread is "Ermen and Roby, Manchester," and at the corners of the Card are flowers. The Thread is always of the full length stated, viz., either 100 yards or 50 yards. Cards without these words, and containing short measure are not genuine.

ERMEN AND ROBY.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY
The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
"C. I. G"
(Registered Trade Mark.)
SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.
C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for Kinahan's "L.L."

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY MONOPOLE.
SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

THE PATENT ARISTON, A MUSICAL MARVEL.

Just Arrived—New Improved ARISTONS (or Hand Organs) with 12 Pieces of Music & Packing Case, complete, at Rs. 45 Cash.

Over 500 different Pieces: Dances, Songs, Hymns, &c., &c., to be played on this Organ without any previous knowledge of Music. Can be had at Rs. 10 per dozen.

The ARISTON is a Reed Musical Instrument, and adapted to be automatically operated upon by simple Discs of perforated cardboard, each containing one tune. No limit to variety of Music. Plays HYMNS, TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, SETS OF QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS, and HORNPIPES with a clearness, accuracy, and degree of execution which but few performers can equal. A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT.

The ARISTON, with its automatic music, represents both organ and organist, music, musician, and music teacher; it is admirably adapted for singing and dancing parties, evening entertainments and educational purposes, and is therefore not only the latest musical Novelty, but also the most remarkable musical instrument of the age.

L. STEFFENAUER also has the pleasure to inform his numerous Friends and Constituents that he has always in stock Watches of every description, in Gold, Silver and Nickel Silver Cases, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,000. Price List sent free on application.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.

ALL WATCHES, &c., Thoroughly tested before despatch. Guaranteed 2 years; supplied in a case with spare glass and spare mainspring. Postage prepaid all over India and Burma for Watches and Jewellery only. Cash or by Value Payable Post.

All Repairs of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, &c., &c., executed with care and promptitude.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & ELECTRICIAN,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.

SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
NOIRINE,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING
A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.
To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—
TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

THE TRADE AND NATIVE DEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
OFFICES OF THE NOIRINE COMPANY: 8, NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE WORLD
SITUATED IN NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, WHITEHALL PLACE, AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE, AND OCCUPYING ONE OF THE BEST POSITIONS IN LONDON, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS. APARTMENTS MAY BE SECURED BY LETTER OR TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY,
THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

"1880's" CHAMPAGNE "1880's"
It is bound to find favor, both from its Excellence & Price
We distinguish it by the appellation "Excelsior"
IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,—SUPERIOR TO MOST.
Price per doz. qts. Rs. 52
Proprietors CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.
TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with respectable parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

COD LIVER OIL
PETER MOLLER'S

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL
for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition,
AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

THE
"LOUIS" VELVETEEN
IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN
Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and it easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to
THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,
35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.
Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Bolsters and Sowel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Cemeteries, Chapels, Areas, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tablets and Stakes, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Sockets and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
1879: Silver Medals in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW
what TONIC was selected by the Army Medical Staff as the best to ward off the effects of the terrible climate in the
SOUDAN AND SOUAKIM EXPEDITIONS?
After exhaustive trials, KHOOSH TONIC BITTERS, a magnificent preparation of Chiretta, prepared in England with the greatest skill and care, was selected and supplied by order to both the above Expeditions.
SUCH A TONIC IS INVALUABLE TO ALL PERSONS LIVING IN INDIA
This preparation has no muddiness or thickness. It is clear and bright, and pleasant to take. It is so highly concentrated, that a few drops only, in any liquid, are required.
Gives Appetite, Strengthens the Stomach, Prevents Constipation, Cures Disorders of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Kindred Complaints.
SOLD AT MOST STORES, in BOTTLES at 12 Annas and
Should you have any difficulty in obtaining it, write to F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, Sole ... India. A Pamphlet containing full particulars as to its use and value, together ... unsolicited testimonials and press notices, will be sent by F. T. ATKINS, post free ... will be glad to supply Merchants and Stores from Stocks he holds in Calcutta.
KHOOSH BITTERS has been called **THE LADIES' TO...** by its direct action on the Liver it keeps that or... eyes and a clear complexion.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE...

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXT...

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER A...
HAS THE LARGEST SALE...
MEDICINE IN THE W...
OVERWHELMING TESTI...
ACCOMPANIES EVERY...
PROVING THIS TO ...
THE GREATEST MEDIC...
DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood ... of all kind, it is a never-failing and pe...

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on ...
Cures Ulcerated Sore Leg...
Cures Blackheads or Pim...
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Dis...
Cures Glandular Swelling...
Clears the Blood from all ...
From whatever cause ar...

As this mixture is pleasant to the ... free from anything injurious to the ... tion of either sex, the Proprietors so ... it a trial to test its value.

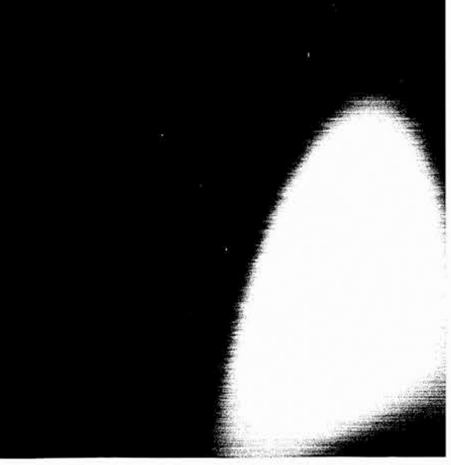
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIAL...
Read the following:—

North-street, Audensha...
" January ...

"It affords me great pleasure t... the wonderful effects of your Blo... cured me of a very bad ulcerated ... four wounds which prevented me ... tion for four years, during which ... different infirmaries and under ... I was at last induced to try your ... taking three small bottles I was ... by the time I had taken nine or ... pletely cured. Make whatever ... the benefit of other sufferers.—I...

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and ... times the quantity, 11s. each—su... nent cure in the great majority ... ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT... throughout the world.

PROPRIE...
THE LINCOLN AND M...
DRUG CO...
LINCOLN, E...
TRADE MARK, B...



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TRADE MARK.

Finest Old Irish Whisky
MATURED BY
Treacher & Company
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla,
AND
Poona.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES
MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.	Repair	

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENEDICTINE, BENEDICTINE
From the Abbey of Fécamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR,
ANTI-CHOLERAIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OLD CLUB HOUSE,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Price Rs. **62** per Case.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

THE DISTRICT ORGAN Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very Portable	Rs. 120
FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN 5 STOPS, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	„ 450
Do. 10 STOPS, 2 Swells, NEW MODEL with velvet covered lamp stands	„ 500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, ...	„ 500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS (very Powerful)	„ 550
Do. 11 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS. This is an entirely New Model and has a MUSIC RACK and Gilt Panels	„ 550

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN, 9 STOPS and 2 Swells	„ 400
Do. 11 STOPS and 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB-BASS (as per illustration) ...	„ 450
Do. 9 STOPS and 2 Swells, an Entirely NEW MODEL with BOX for MUSIC and BEAUTIFULLY CARVED TOP	„ 450
Do. 13 STOPS and 2 Swells, (a very powerful instrument)	„ 550

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN with 4 STOPS and 2 Swells, very Portable...	„ 300

HARMONIUMS.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM: FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 900. (Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM: 14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.

(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves...	Rs. 100	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops ...	Rs. 300
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves...	„ 120	In Oak, 8 Stops	„ 300
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves... ...	„ 160	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom...	„ 350
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator...	„ 180	In Ebony and Gold do. do. ...	„ 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DONALD, HENNESEY & COUPER,
ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

WARNING.—Buyers of the well-known STEEL and FILES made by the old established firm of THOMAS JOWITT AND SONS, of SHEFFIELD, are hereby warned against being induced to accept, as of this firm's manufacture, any goods not bearing one or other of the following Brands. All of these are their registered Trade Marks, and to infringe them is felony.

FOR FILES. HAND CUT. TRADE MARK TESTED.

FOR STEEL. THOS JOWITT. J. T. JOWITT. *Thos Jowitt*. TRADE MARK J. TRADE MARK TESTED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE PROVIDENCE IRON WORKS Co., LIMITED.

MARCHIENNES (BELGIUM).

This Company yearly supplies the London Market with 25,000 tons of the best Iron, and has been awarded the first Prizes at all Exhibitions, and amongst them:—
PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867 and 1878.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA, 1884.

The Providence Iron Works Co., Ld., is prepared to supply Railway Companies, Engineers, Contractors, Iron Merchants, &c., with every kind of Iron, but specially
ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND CHANNEL IRON FROM 2 in. by 1 in. to 20 in. by 8 in. in length up to 85 feet.
ANGLES, T. BAR-IRONS, NAIL-RODS, CAST-IRON COLUMNS.
RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES, SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH; CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
The Company always keeps IN STOCK ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF GIRDERS, CHANNEL, ANGLES, BAR-IRONS, &c., and prompt deliveries can be secured by "Telegraph Code."
Books of sections, quotations and every informations can be obtained on application to

L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
5, Patell Street, Fort, Bombay.

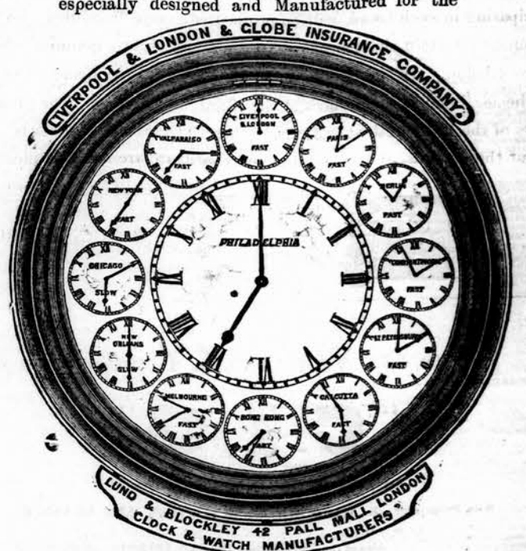
LUND & BLOCKLEY,
ESTABLISHED 1801.
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS
TO THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.

Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London, W.,
INDIAN BRANCH, BOMBAY, AND AT EAST STREET, POONA.
And at 42, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

This Engraving represents one side of one of the Six Double Face Clocks, showing 26 different Times of the World which MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY especially designed and Manufactured for the

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.



CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.

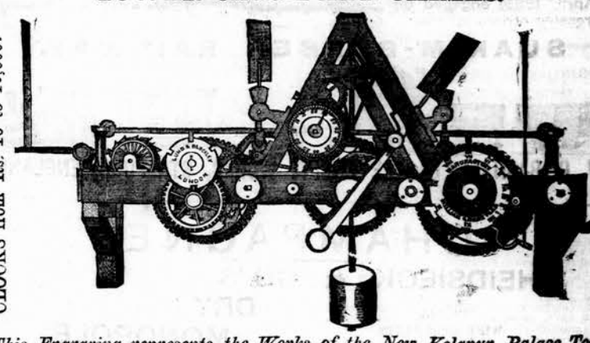
A SIMILAR CLOCK TO THE ABOVE IS NOW ON VIEW AT
Messrs. LUND & BLOCKLEY'S INDIAN BRANCH, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS
OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

SWISS WATCHES,
BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, FROM Rs. **10** EACH,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ESTABLISHED 1801.
MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000.



WATCHES from Rs. 10 to 10,000

This Engraving represents the Works of the New Kolapur Palace Tower Clock designed and Manufactured by Messrs. Lund & Blockley.

Plans and Estimates furnished for Clocks for Durbar Halls, Palaces, Public Buildings, Railways, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURERS
OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS,
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
FOR DIALS FROM 3 FEET 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET IN DIAMETER.

FRENCH CLOCKS
BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, FROM Rs. **10** EACH,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

WEDDING PRESENTS AND ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

Beer Jugs and Mugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Brandy and Soda Frames.
British Oak Ware.
Butter Dishes and Coolers.
Cabinet Dessert Sets.
Candlesticks.
Cariton Cruets.
Champagne Buckets.
Cheese Scoops.
Chutney and Soy Frames.
Cigar Lamps.
Claret Jugs.
Cruet Stands.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Dessert Fruit Spoons.
Dessert Stands.
Dinner Cruets.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Epergnes.
Fish Knives and Carvers.
Flower and Fruit Stands.
Goblets and Golf Cups.
Ice Claws and Tongs.
Ice Jugs and Pails.
Ice Water Urns.
Jam and Marmalade Jars.
Liqueur Frames.
Luncheon Trays.
Majolica Ware.
Marmalade and Preserve Stands.
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services.
Muffineers.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Oil and Vinegar Frames.
Pickle Prongs or Forks.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Salvers.
Sardine Boxes.
Side Dishes.
Soda Water Frames.
Spirit and Liqueur Frames.
Sugar Baskets.
Sugar and Cream Frames.
Tankards.
Tantalus Liquor Frames.
Tart, Pipe or Pudding Dishes.
Tea Caddies.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tilting Sets.
Toast Racks.
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes.
Worcester Ware.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY AND WARRANTED TO STAND HARD WEAR FOR YEARS.

"A" or Best quality, Rounded Ivory handles, with through tang rivet.

Table Knives ...	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Dessert Knives...	„	„	25 0
Meat Carvers (knife and fork).	pair	„	10 8
Game Carvers do. do. ...	„	„	10 8
Steel Sharpeners ...	each	„	4 8

BEST SHEFFIELD TABLE PLATE, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Plain Fiddle Pattern.

Table Forks...	per doz.	Rs.	25 0
Dessert Forks...	„	„	20 0
Table Spoons ...	„	„	25 0
Dessert Spoons ...	„	„	20 0

Terms 10 per Cent. Discount for Ready Money or by V.P.P.

WEDDING PRESENTS FROM Rs. 10 TO 10,000.
INITIALS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS & INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED TO ORDER.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE AT LUND & BLOCKLEY'S INDIAN BRANCH—BOMBAY & POONA.
LONDON MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.
Illustrated Catalogues on application. Repairs of every description executed at our Indian Branch, BOMBAY and EAST STREET, POONA

LUND & BLOCKLEY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 54 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.